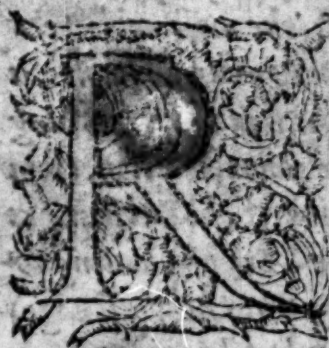


Mascall - Booke of Plants & Trees 1575
¶ To the Right honorable and my

very good Lorde, Sir Iohn Pawlet Knight,
Lorde S. Iohn : Leonarde Mascall wisheth
prosperous health, with continuall en-
crease of honour.



RECREATION honorable, among all Sciences that
may be lightly obtayned, and among manye
goodly exercises and experiences for men,
there is none (among the reast) more meete
and requisite, or that more doth refresh the
vitall spirites of men, nor more engender ad-
miracion in the effectes of nature, or that is
cause of greater recreation to the wearie and
traueyled spirit of man, or more profitable to mans lyfe, than is the
skill of planting and grafting, the which not onely we may see with
our eyes, but also feele with our bandes in the secrete workes of na-
ture: yea, nothing more discouereth vnto vs the great & incompre-
hensible worke of God, that of one little Pepyn seede, Nut or small
plant, may come the selfesame Herbe or tree, and to bring forth in-
finite of the same fruit, which also doth shine and shew forth it selfe
vnto vs, especially in the Spring tyme, by their diuersitie of shootes,
blossoms, and buds, in diuers kindes of nature, by the goodnesse and
mightie power of the great Lorde and Creator towards his people,
in such thinges as commeth forth of the naturall earth, to nourish,
to sustayne and maintayne our lyues. What greater pleasure can
there be, than to smell the sweete odour of Herbes, trees, and fruits,
and to beholde the goodlye colour of the same, which in certayne
tymes of the yeare commeth forth of the wombe of their mother
and nurse, and so to vnderstande the secrete operation in the same.
And to be short, of this labour (in our lyues) wee doe take part
therof with great gaynes and reuenues that come thereby, where as
through ydlenesse there commeth none: therefore to augment the
same, it shall be good to appease and mitigate all fonde delightes and
vayne pleasures, with such lyke vanities, and cleane put out and a-
bolish the delightes of all vices. Wherefore the Poet sayth: let vs
prayse the true labouring houre of the true labourer There vpon many
great Lordes and noble personages, haue left their theatres, pleasant

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stages, goodly pastimes, forsaking and despising their pleasures, not much regarding riche Diademes, and costly perfumes, but haue giuen themselves to Planting and Graffing, and such like. In such sort, that if we should diligently search, and recite all the discourse of auncient Histories, as of late dayes we shoulde finde, that the most noble personages through their vertue, bath shewed many goodly examples, as in one Theatre a supreme degree honorable: nor haue had nothing more deare, more requisite, or more greatly in commendation, than Planting & Graffing of fruit. Cyrus a great king of the Persians (as witnesseth Xenophon,) did so much delite in the Art of planting & graffing, (which did shew a great prayse & glory vnto his personage) that he had no greater desire or pleasure, than when he might occupie himselfe in Planting & graffing to garnish the earth, to place and order thereon certaine number of trees. The Emperour Dioclesian, (as doth recite, Sextus Aurelius Victor,) of his owne good will without any constraynt, did leaue the scepter of his Empire for to remaine continually in the fields. So much pleasure did he take in planting of fruite, in making of Orchardes and Gardens, which he dyd make, garnish, and finish with his owne hands. The Senatours, Dictatours, and Consuls of the Romaines, among all other things haue commended Planting and Graffing to be one of the most flourishing labours in this worlde for the common wealth, the which was celebrated and counted a great vertue: yea, they did so much esteeme it, that they did hang tables thereof in diuers places, neuer thinking the time more aptly spent, than in Planting & Graffing, nothing more contenting themselves, nothing more delighted in any other affayres for the common wealth, than in setting, sowing or planting on the earth. How much we may praise of late dayes and commende our traauellers from other countreys, it is easie to be perceyued and knowne: but of Lords, Gentlemen, and Merchants, which haue had (as it doth appeare) a great regarde in these latter dayes, how they might follow the example of others: Whereby it hath replenished this our realme with diuers straunge Plants, Herbes, and Trees, very good and necessarie for the common wealth, not heretofore commonly knowne. And beholde, aboue all labours (for the common wealth) we ought to giue a sure and certayne iudgement, that Planting and Graffing is more highly

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highly to be commended and praysed, than many other worthie and noble things in this worlde: for this Art hath not onely from tyme to tyme, bene put in vse and practise of labour through Kinges and Princes: but also it hath bene put in writing of many great & worthie personages, in diuers kinde of languages, as in Greeke by Philometor, Hieron, Acheleus, Orpheus, Musceus, Homer, Hosode, Constantine, Cesar: and in Latin, by Verron, Caton, Columella, Paladius, Virgill, Amilius Macer, and in the Portingall tongue by King Attalus and Mago, (the which reciteth the Histories) that after their death, the bookes of Planting and Graffing were brought to Rome, soone after the destruction of Carthage. Likewise how many since haue written onely of Zeale and loue for their countrey and common wealth, of the fruitfull Arte of Planting and Graffing: yea of late dayes how many worthie men by their learning haue written likewise therof, shoulde seeme that it hath come from their auncesters, as the greatest honor, through the noble inuention of the same. Likewise I dare boldly affirme, not onely the learned haue written, but also haue bene practisers and inuenters of the same, (as witneseth diuers Histories) in diuers & many secret things, wherein I dare boldly say, they haue not learnedly, nor so exactly written, but they haue more exactly taught and left in writing thinges so certayne, that their successours may easily marke, obserue, and keepe the same: for euery one hath written according to the nature of his countrey. The Greekes for Greeke, the Barbarians for Barbarie, the Italians for Italie, the Frenche men for Fraunce. &c. Which writing without the order and practise, doth very small profite for this our Realme of Englande, the which I can blame nothing more than the negligence of our nation, which hath had small care heretofore in planting and Graffing, in some places of this realme (as I haue knowne) where as good and well disposed haue grafted, the euill and malicious person hath sone after destroyed them againe: but if we woulde endeouour our selues therevnto (as other countries doe,) we might flourish, and haue many a straunge kinde of fruite (which now we haue oftentimes the want thereof) that might greatly pleasure and serue manye wayes both for the rich and poore, as well as in Grece, Barbarie, Italy, or Fraunce, if our natio were giuen so well that way, as they are.

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Right honourable, for so much as I haue bene long in declaring of our predecessours, I will nowe leaue, (troubling your honour any further) and rest from the other things accomplishing my desire, beseeching your Lordship to take this my simple traueyle in good part, requesting no other recompence for my payne herein, but wishing it might be put in a generall practise thorow this Realme, whereby in small tyme it woulde grow vnto a great profite and commoditie both to the rich and poore, wherein I shoulde thinke my selfe not onelye happie, but also to haue a iust tribute for my desertes, and also this Realme might thereby receyue no small benefite, with prayse of other countreys, in following our predecessours in this Arte of planting and graffing: some places of this Realme are greatly commended and praysed among others, as Kent for the chieftest, which vertue (notwithstanding) can not be cleane put out or forgotten, specially, when such as your honour shall seeme to fauour the same, and also to see the forward dooinges thereof, in such groundes & Lordships as ye doe possesse, the which at this time hath onely mooued me to attempt vnto your honour this my simple traueyle, which is not the only dutie that I owe vnto your honour, but as a dew desert, not thinking my selfe halfe able to recompence your vertuous liberality, nor shewing otherwayes howe to recompence the same, hath boldned me at this tyme to commend this my simple and rude worke vnto your Lordship, not according vnto your estate and honour, the which had bene more meete and requisite to haue had the finishing of some better worke. Therefore beseeching your honour to wey and accept this mine intent and good will herein, which thing so dooing,

I shall thinke my selfe not onely happie, but it shall encourage me the more hereafter to take in hande the

lyke or better worke. Thus I beseeche the

almightie God and creator, to

encrease your prosperous

honour, with

long life in

health.

(.3.)

To the Reader.

Gentle Reader thou shalt vnderstand,
I haue taken out of diuers Authours
this simple worke, into our Englishe
tongue, praying thee for to accept it in
good part: in so doing thou shalt bol-
den me to traueyle further therin: and thus shew-
ing my good will in declaring of diuers wayes of
planting and graffing, & how in the meetest times
of the yere, with shewing of diuers commodities
and secretes herein, howe to set or plant with the
roote, and wythout the roote. Howe to sow or set
Peppyns or curnelles, with the ordering thereof.
Also howe to clense your graffes and cyons, howe
to helpe barren and sicke trees, howe to kill wo-
mes and bermin, and to preserue and keepe fruit:
howe to plant and proyne your Vines, and to ga-
ther and presse your grape: howe to clense & mosse
your trees, howe to make your Syder and Perry,
howe to set, chosse, order and keepe Hoppes, with
many other secrete practises, which shall appeare
in the table following, that euery person may easi-
ly perceyue in these our dayes moze largely of the
Art of planting and graffing than heretofore hath
bene shewed. Which thing is not an exercise onely
to the mynde, but likewise a great profite many
waies, with maintenance of health vnto the body.
Therefore spare not the bodie to shewe so great
goodnesse therevnto, and also to the Common
wealth. In these dayes (among the rest) yee may
see manye, which be of the base and abiect sort of
the

To the Reader.

the common wealth, as those which will not sticke to say. He on the slaue, what thing is now counted more filthy in these dayes (among fayre personages) than labouring of the earth, which we must all liue by. Well, these be dainty persons: yet therunto, what thing is more beautifull to the eye, more profitable to the purse, or more healthfull vnto the body: and herein to put away all nourishing of vice and ydlenesse, it is easie to recite infinite and manye worthy Lordes and Gentlemen, which haue had a great care to follow the example of others. Wherefore, gentle Reader, let vs now leaue of from all wanton games & ydle pastimes, and be no more as children which seeke but theyr owne gayne & pleasure, let vs therefore seeke one of vs for an other in all good workes for the common wealth, whereby those that doe come after vs may so enioye our workes and trauell herein, as we haue done of our predecessours, that therein God may be glorified, praysed and honoured in all our workes of planting and grassing: and we therefore may be thankfull, from age to age, during this mortall lyfe.
Amen.



The Table of all the principall things

contayned in this booke, which ye shall
hereafter finde by number and leafe.

¶ Of the seauen Chapters following.

¶ The first Chapter treateth of the setting of Curnelles, of
Apple trees, Plum trees, Pearre trees, and Seruice trees.

How to chouse your Depins at the first pressing.	1
How to vse the earth to sow your Depines on.	2
How to see vnto pultrpe for marring your beddes, and how to waide or cleanse your beddes or quarters.	2
How to plucke by the wyldc Cyons.	3

¶ The seconde Chapter treateth, how to set your wilde trees
come of Pepyns, when they be first plucked vp.

How to dung your wyldc trees come of Pepynes.	3
How to cut the principall rootes in setting agayne.	3
How to set your trees in rancke being yong.	4
How to make a space from one rancke to another.	4
How to water your plantes being drye.	4
How in remouing your trees, to plant them agayne.	5
The best tyme for to remoue.	5
Of negligence and forgetfulnesse.	5
Not so good to graffe the Seruice tree, as to set him.	6
Some trees without graffing haue good fruite, & other some being grafted, haue but euill fruite.	6
For to augment and multiplie your trees.	6
The maner to chaunge the fruite of the Depin tree.	7
How to make good Cyder.	7
To make an Orchard in fewe yeares.	7

¶ The thirde Chapter is, of the setting of trees
which come of Nuttes.

How to set trees that doe come of Nuttes, and the tyme to plant How set them.	8
For to set them in the Spring tyme.	8
Of the dung and deepe digging thereof.	9
Of Nuttes and Stones lyke the trees they come of.	9
Of planting the sayde Nuttes.	9
Why fruite shall not haue so good saour.	9
To set the Pyne tree. 10. To set Cherry trees.	10
Trees of Bastarde and wyldc Nuttes.	10

The Table

To set filbertes and Hasell wandes.	10
To set Damsons and Plum trees.	10
To graffe Cyons of Plums, on the lyke.	11
To set all sortes of Cherry trees.	11
How to order Plum trees, and Cherry trees.	11
How to graffe Plum trees, and Cherry trees.	11
How to proyne or cut trees.	12
How to clemse and dysse the rootes of trees.	12
To helpe the stocke, being greater than the grasses.	13
The Remedie when a bough is broken.	13
How to enlarge the hole about the rootes.	14
To set small staues to stay your Cyons.	14
What tree to proyne.	15
Why the lowze Cherrye dureth not so long as the great healne Cherry.	15
To graffe one great Cherrie with an other.	16
Of deepe setting or shallowe.	16
¶ The fourth Chapter sheweth how to set other trees, of great Cyons prickt in the earth without rootes, with the proyning of lesser Cyons.	
T rees taking roote prickt of banches.	16
How to set them.	16
How to binde them that be weake.	17
How to digge the earth to set them in.	17
Of Cyons without rootes.	18
To plant the figge tree.	18
How to set Quinces.	18
The way to set Mulbery trees.	18
A Putte thereof.	19
The tyme to cut Cyons.	19
To set bushe tree, as Cowseberies and small Rypsons.	19
Of setting Dziars.	19
¶ The fyft Chapter treateth of foure maner of graffings.	
O f diuers wayes of graffing.	19
The first way of graffing all sortes of trees.	20
To graffe Apple trees, Pearre trees, Quince trees, and Medler trees.	20
The graffing of great Cherries.	20
To graffe Medlers on other Medlers.	20
Of diuers kinde of grasses on one tree.	21
The graffing of the figge tree.	21
Of graffing the great Abricot.	21
Of	

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Of grafting the Service tree.	22
The setting of the Service tree.	22
Of trees harde to graffe in the shielde.	22
How to see to trees charged with fruite.	22
Of trees for to chuse your grasses on.	22
The Cyons on the East part are best.	23
To chuse your tree for grasses.	23
To keepe grasses a long tyme.	23
To keepe grasses ere they budde.	23
How ye ought to beginne to graffe.	23
When is good grafting the wilde stockes.	24
To marke if the tree be forwarde or not.	24
When ye graffe, what to be furnished withall.	24
Of grasses not prospering the first yeare.	25
For to graffe well and sure.	25
How to trim your grasses.	25
How to cut grasses, for Cherries and Plums.	26
A note of your incision.	26
For to take heede in grafting ye raple not the barke.	26
How to cut your stocke.	26
If your wilde stocke be great or slender.	27
Trees as great as ones arme.	27
Of great trees as bigge as ones legge.	27
The grasses being pinched in the stockes.	27
How ye ought to cleane your stockes.	27
To graffe the bzaunches of great trees.	28
How to cut great olde bzaunches.	28
How to binde your grasses against winde.	28
To set many grasses in one cleft.	28
To saue your stocke befoze ye cleane him.	28
If the stocke cleane to much, or the barke open.	29
How grasses neuer lightly take.	29
How to set grasses right in the stocke.	29
Of setting in of the grasses.	29
A note of the same.	29
How to draw forth the wedge.	30
How to couer your cleftes on the heade.	30
How ye ought to see well to the binding of your grasses.	30
How ye ought to temper your clay.	30
How to bush your graffe heades.	31
The seconde way to graffe hye bzaunches.	31
The thirde maner of grafting, is betwixt the barke and the tree.	32
Howe to dresse the heade, to place your grasses betwixt the barke and the tree.	33

The Table

How to couer the heade of your stocke.	33
The maner of graffing in the shielde.	33
To graffe in Sommer, so long as the trees be leaued.	33
Of bigge Cions are best to graffe,	34
How to take of the shielde.	34
How to know if your scutchion or shielde be good or bad.	34
How to graffe on yong trees.	35
How to set or place your shielde.	35
How to rayse vp the barke, to set your shielde on.	35
How to binde on your shielde.	36
On a tree ye may graffe two or thre shieldes.	36
Of the tyme to vnbinde your shielde.	37
How to cut the bzaunches, graft on the trees.	37

¶ The sixt Chapter is of transplanting, or
altering of trees.

T he sooner ye transplant or set them it shall be the better.	37
To plant or set towards the south.	38
How to cut the bzaunches before ye set.	38
Apple trees commonly must be disbzaunched afore ye sette them a- gayne.	38
All wyld stockes must be disbzaunched.	39
What trees doe loue the Sunne, and what trees the colde ayre.	39
Of many sortes and maners of trees.	39
How to plant or set trees at large.	40
How ye ought to enlarge the holes, when ye plant your trees.	42
Of dung and good earth for your trees.	42
If woymes be in the earth at your rootes of trees.	43
To digge well the earth about the rootes.	43
The nature of places.	43
Of good earth.	43
With what ye ought to binde your trees.	44

¶ The seauenth Chapter is of medicening and keeping the
trees, when they are planted and set.

T he first counsell is, when your trees be but plantes (in dye weather) they must be watered.	44
With what dung ye ought to dung your trees.	44
When ye ought (in Sommer) to vncouer your trees.	45
When to cut or rzoyme your trees.	45
How to cut great bzaunches, and when.	45
How to leaue your great bzaunches cut.	46

The Table

Of the trees hauing great braunches.	46
Of the barrennesse of trees, of cutting yll braunches and vnconue- ring the rootes.	46
Of trees which ye must breake, or plucke by the rootes.	47
What doth make a good Nutte.	47
Trees eaten and destroyed with cattell, to be graft agayne.	47
How wylde stockes ought not hastily to be removed.	47
When to cut naughtie cyons from the heade.	48
How sometime to cut principall members.	48
How to guide and gouerne the sayde trees.	48
A kinde of sicknesse in trees.	49
Trees which haue wormes in the barke.	49
Of Snayles, Antes and wormes that marre trees.	49
How to take those straunge creeping wormes.	50
A note of yll ayres and weathers.	51
To defende the Catterpillar.	52

¶ Here followeth the Table of Graffing straunge and subtile
wayes in vsing of fruites and trees.

To graffe one Wyne vpon an other.	53
To helpe a tree to long without fruite.	53
To haue Peaches two monethes afore others.	54
To haue Damsons vnto Whallowtide.	54
To make Medlers, Cherries and Peaches in eating, to taste lyke spice.	54
To make a Muscadell taste.	54
To haue Apples and Peares to come without blossoming.	55
To haue Apples and Chestnuttess rath, and long on the trees to remayne.	55
To haue good Cherries, vnto Whallowtide.	55
To haue rath Medlers two Monethes before others.	55
To haue Peares timely.	55
To haue Disples and Medlers without stones.	55
To haue other Peares betimes.	56
To haue Mulberies rypp very soone, and dure long.	56
To keepe Peares a yere.	56
To haue fruite taste halfe an Apple, and halfe a Peare.	56
Types of graffing.	56
To destroy Psymiers or Antes, about the tree.	57
An other way for the same.	57
To haue Nuttes, Plummes, and Almondes, greater and fayer than others.	57
To make an Oke (or other tree) as greene in winter, as in Som- mer.	57

The Table

mer.

The tyme of planting without rootes, and with rootes. 57
 To keepe fruite from the frost. 58
 The chosen dayes to plant and graffe. 58
 To haue greene Roses all the yeare. 58
 To keepe Raysons or Grapes good, a yeare long. 59
 To make fruite laste longe from the tree. 59
 A note for all planters and graffers. 59

¶ Here followeth the Table of certayne
 Dutche practises.

To graffe one Vine on an other. 60
 Chosen dayes to graffe in, and to chuse cyons. 60
 How to gather your Cyons. 61
 Of wormes in the trees or fruite. 62
 The setting of stones, and the ordering thereof. 62
 How to gather Gumme of any tree. 63
 To let a hole in a tree. 63
 The setting of Almondes. 63
 The watering of Depines. 64
 To plant or let Vines. 64
 To let or plant the Cherrie tree. 65
 To keepe Cherries good a yeare. 65
 Remedie agaynst Husmaires and Antes. 65
 The setting of Chestnuts. 66
 To make all stone fruite taste, as ye shall deuise good. 66
 The grafting of the Hedler or Whipple. 67
 The bearing of fruite of the Figge tree. 67
 The planting the Mulbery and Figge tree. 67
 The tree that beare bitter fruite. 68
 To helpe barren trees. 68
 An other way for the same. 68
 To keepe fruite after they be gathered. 69
 The Mulbery tree liking his earth. 69
 Of Mosse on your trees. 69
 To keepe Nuttes long. 70
 To cut or proune the Peach tree. 70
 To colour Peach stones. 71
 If Peach trees be troubled with wormes. 71
 To haue the Peach without stones. 71
 Another way for the same. 72
 To helpe trees that doe not prosper. 72
 To graffe Apples, to last on the tree to Allhallowtide. 72
 To make Cherries and Peaches smell lyke spice. 73

The Table

To graffe that an Apple shall be halfe swéete and halfe soure.	73
To graffe the Rose on the holly treé.	73
The keeping of Plums.	72
The altering of Peares.	74
The making of Cyder and Pirry.	74
To helpe frosen Apples.	74
To make Apples fall from the treé.	75
To cherrish Apple trees.	75
To make an Apple grow in a glasse.	75
To graffe many sortes of Apples on one treé.	76
To colour Apples, what colour ye list.	76
To graffe to haue Apples without coze.	76
The ordering of the Vine and grape.	76
To haue grapes without stones.	81
To make the Vine to bring a grape to tast lyke Clarret wine.	81
The gathering of your grapes.	81
To know if your grapes be ripe or not.	82
To proue or taste wyne.	82
Of the ordering, setting, and planting of Hops.	83
To choose your Hoppe.	84
How to sow the seedes.	84
Of the setting of Poles.	85
How to proue the Hoppe.	85
How to gather your Hoppes.	85
What Poles are best for your purpose.	86
How to order and dresse your hilles.	86
Of the best groundes for your Hoppe.	86
A note of all the reast abouesayde.	87
And how to packe and keepe your Hoppes.	88

Prayfes be to God on hye,
 In all our worldly planting.
 And let vs thanke the Romaynes also,
 For the Arte of Graffing.

F I N S.

Ed T & B

1. The first thing I should mention is that the weather was very nice today.
 2. We went for a walk in the park and saw many beautiful flowers.
 3. The children were very happy and played for hours.
 4. We also had a picnic under a big tree.
 5. The food was delicious and everyone enjoyed it.
 6. We stayed there until it was time to go home.
 7. It was a very pleasant surprise.
 8. We will definitely go back soon.
 9. The park is a great place for families.
 10. I hope to visit again soon.

三

For the Act of Grading
And for the Act of Grading
In the County of ...
Try to get the ...

2417

¶ An exhortation to the

Planter and Graffer.



Alwayes befoze ye do intende to plant
oz graffe, it shall be meete to haue
good experience in thinges meete for
this Art, as in knowing the Natures
of all trees and fruites, and the diffe-
rences of Clymates, which be contrarie in euerie
lande: also to vnderstand the East & West windes,
with aspectes and Starres, to the ende y^e may
beginne nothing that the winde oz rayne may op-
presse, that your labour be not lost, and to marke
also and consider the disposition of the elementes
that present yeare, for all yeares be not of lyke o-
peration, noz yet after one sort, the Sommer and
Winter do not beare one face on the earth, noz the
spring tyme alwayes rayny, oz Autumne alwayes
moylt: of this none haue vnderstanding, without
a good and liuely marking spirite, fewe oz none
(without learning) may discerne of the varieties
and qualities of the earth, and what he doth aske
oz refuse. Therefore it shall be good to haue vn-
derstanding of the grounde where ye do plant, ey-
ther Orcharde oz garden with fruit: first it behoo-
ueth to make a sure defence, to the ende, that not
onely rude persons and children may be kept out,
but all kinde of hurtfull cattell in domaging your
plantes oz trees, as Oxen, Kyne, Calues, Horse,
Hogges and sheepe, as the rubbing of sheepe doth
greatly burne the sappe, and often doth kyll yong

C. j.

trees

To the Planters,

treēs and plantes, and where they are broken or
bruised with cattell, it is doubtfull to grow after. It
shall be good also, to set, plant or graffe treēs all of
lyke nature and strength together, that the great
and hye treēs, maye not overcome the lowe and
weake, for when they be not lyke of heygth, they
growe, nor rype not your fruit so well at one time
but the one before the other: that earth which is
good for Wyne, is good also for other fruite. Ye
must digge your holes a yere before ye plant, that
the earth may be the better seasoned, mortified &
more tender, both by rayne in Winter, and heate
in Sommer, that thereby your plantes maye take
roote the sooner, if ye will make your holes, and
plant both in a yere, at the east, ye ought to make
your holes two monethes before ye plant, and as
soone as they be made, then it shall be good to burne
of straw or such lyke therin, to make your ground
warne: the further ye make them a sunder the
the better your treēs shall beare: make your holes
lyke unto a fornayce, that is, more strayght in the
mouth than beneath, whereby the rootes may haue
the more roome, & by straghtnesse of the mouth, the
lesse rayne or colde shall enter by in Winter, and
also lesse heate to the roote in Sommer. Look al-
so that the earth ye put to the rootes be neyther wet
nor layde in water: they doe commonlye leaue a
good space betwixt euerye tree, for the hanging
beanes, for being nygh togyther, ye can not set
rootes, nor sowe nothing so well vnder your treēs,
nor they will not beare fruit so well: some loveth
four=

and Graffers.

fourtie foote, some thirtie betwæne euery fræ: your plantes ought to be greater than the handle of a shouell, & the lesser the better: see they be straight, without knots, or knobbes, hauing a long straight grayne or barke, which shall the sooner be apt to take grasses, and when ye set branches or boughs of olde træs, choose the yongest & straytest bzaunch thereof, and those træs which haue borne yearely good fruite befoze, take of those which bæ on the sunnie side, sooner thã those that grow in the couert or shadowe, and when ye take bppe: or alter your plantes, ye shall note to what windes your plant is subiect, and so let them be set agayne, but those which haue grovne in dry groundes, let them be set in moyst ground: your plantes ought to be cut of thzæ foote long. If yee wyll sette two or thzæ plantes together in a hole, ye must take hæde the roote of one touche not one an other, for then the one will perish and rot the other, or die by woormes or other barmen, and when ye haue placed your plantes in the earth, it shall bæ good to stryke downe to the bottom of euery hole ij. short stakes as great as your arme, on eyther syde your hole one, and let them appeare but a little aboue the earth that ye may (therby in somner) gyue water vnto the rootes if næde be. Your young plantes, and rooted træs are commonly set in Autumne, from the first vnto the xv. of October, yet some opinion is, better after Allhallowtide vnto Chrismasse, than in the spring, bycause the earth wyll drye to soone after, and also to set plantes without

The Table.

roote after Michaelmasse, that they may the better mollifie and gather roote agaynst the spring, wherof ye shall finde hereafter moze at large.

Thus much haue I thought meete to declare

unto the Planters and Graffers,

whereby they may the bet-

ter auoyde the oc-

casion and

daun-

gers of planting and graffing,

which may come often-

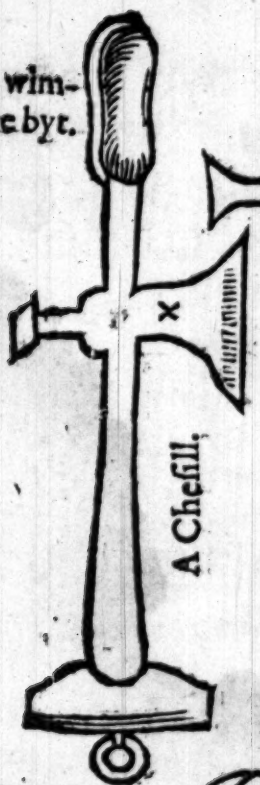
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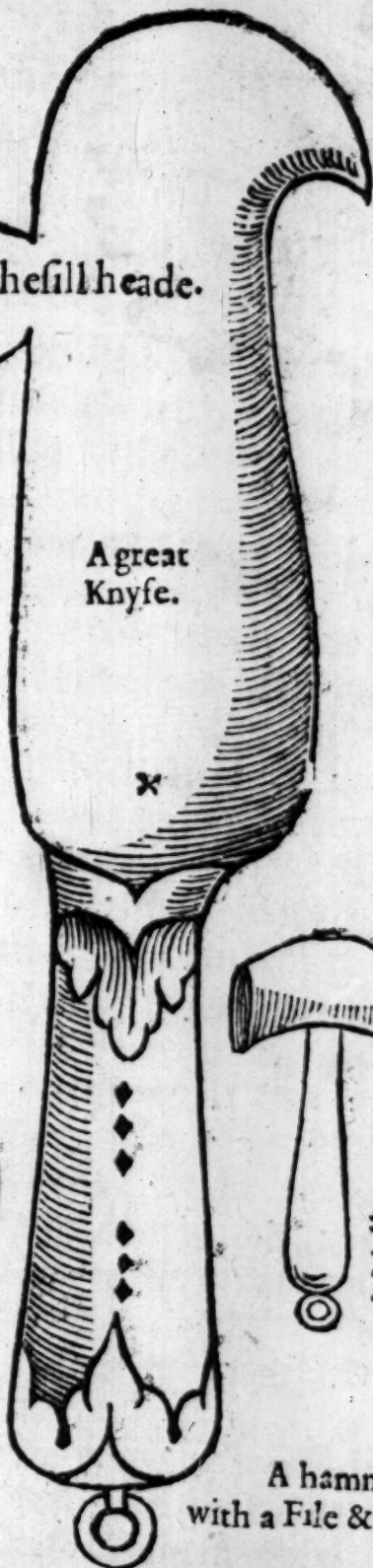
A Chesill.

A proyning knife



Chefill heade.

A great Knyfe.



A Sawc.



A Mallet.



A hammer with a File & Percer.



A vine knyfe.



A slising knife.



Graffing Chesill.



Staffe with vice above, to set in what instrument yee list, to clense your molle trees.

A graffing knyfe with each, a ring or butten to hang at their girdel.

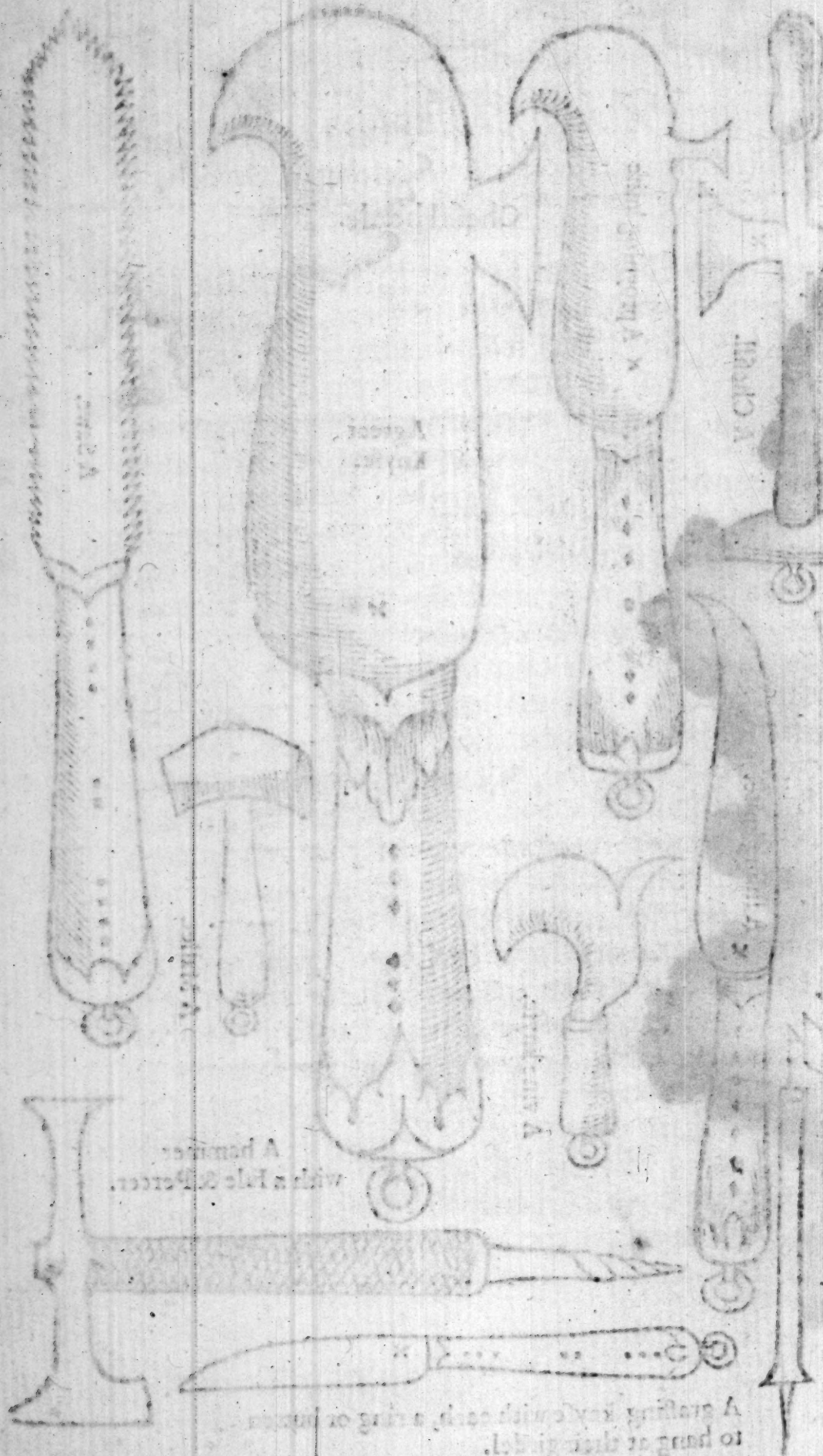


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A hanging rack with 20 or 30 or 40 or 50 or 60 or 70 or 80 or 90 or 100 or 110 or 120 or 130 or 140 or 150 or 160 or 170 or 180 or 190 or 200 or 210 or 220 or 230 or 240 or 250 or 260 or 270 or 280 or 290 or 300 or 310 or 320 or 330 or 340 or 350 or 360 or 370 or 380 or 390 or 400 or 410 or 420 or 430 or 440 or 450 or 460 or 470 or 480 or 490 or 500 or 510 or 520 or 530 or 540 or 550 or 560 or 570 or 580 or 590 or 600 or 610 or 620 or 630 or 640 or 650 or 660 or 670 or 680 or 690 or 700 or 710 or 720 or 730 or 740 or 750 or 760 or 770 or 780 or 790 or 800 or 810 or 820 or 830 or 840 or 850 or 860 or 870 or 880 or 890 or 900 or 910 or 920 or 930 or 940 or 950 or 960 or 970 or 980 or 990 or 1000



¶ The Arte of planting and graffing.

The first Chapter.

¶ This Chapter treateth of the setting of Curnels,
young Plum trees and Peare trees, of Damsons
and Seruice trees.



E Or to make young trees of the Pepins, of Apples, Peares, Plummes and Seruice. First ye must prepare and make a great bedde or quarter well replenished, blende or mixt with good fat earth, and placed well in the sunne, and to be well laboured and digged a good tyme before you doe occupie it; and if ye can by any meanes, let it be digged very deepe the Winter before, in blinding or mixing it well together with good fat earth, or else to be mired almost the halfe with good dung: & so let it rot and ripe together with the earth. And see alwayes that plot be cleane vnto the pressing of Syder, that no wilde cions or plantes doe spring or grow thereon. Then in the moneth of September, December, or thereabouts, take of the Pepins, or Pomes of the sayde fruite at the first pressing out of your licour, before the Curnels be marred or bzused: then take out of them, and rubbe a few at once in a cloth, and dry them betwixt your handes, and take so manye thereof as you shall thinke good: then make your bedde square, sayre and playne, and sowe your seedes thereon, then take and couer them wyth a rake lightly, or with earth, not putting to much earth vpon them. This done, deuide your beddes into quadrantes or squares of foure foote brode or thereabout, that when ye lyst ye may cleanse them from the one syde to the other, wythout treading thereon. Then shall ye couer your seedes or Pepins wyth fine earth, so lifting all ouer them, that then they maye take the deeper and surer roote, and
wyll

wyll kepe them the better in winter folowing, and if ye list ye may rake them a little all ouer : so that ye rayse not your Pepins aboue the earth.

Another way howe one may take the Pepins at the first comming of the licour or pressing.

Wich is : ye shall chouse the greatest and fayrest curnels oz Pepins, and take them forth at the first brusling of your fruit, then drie them with a cloth, and kepe them all the winter untill S. Andrewes tide : then a little after sowe them in good earth, as thimie as ye doe sowe Peason, and then rake them ouer as the other.

How one ought to vse his earth to sow Pepins without dunging.

But in this maner of doing (in the spring) it is not so great neede for to rayse oz digge the earth so deepe as that which is dunged in Winter : but to deuide your quarters, in couering your Pepins not so much with earth as those which be sowne with good dung , but when ye haue sowne them, a little rake them all ouer.

How ye ought to take heede of pultrie for scraping of your beddes or quarters.

As sone after as your Pepins be sowne vppon your beddes oz quarters, let this be done, one way oz other, that is, take good heede that your hennes doe not scrape your beddes oz quarters, therefore sticke them all ouer light and thimie with bolues, oz thrones, & take good heede also to swine, and other cattell.

How to weede or cleanse your beddes and quarters.

And when the Winter is past and gone, and that ye see your Pepins ryle and grow : so let them encrease the space of one yere, but see to cleanse weedes, oz other things which may hurt them, as ye shall see cause And in the summer when it shall waxe drye, water them hardly in the euening.

How

Planting and Graffing.

3

How one ought to plucke vp the wilde cions.

And when these wilde cions shall be great, as of the growth of one yeaere, ye must then plucke them bp all in the winter following, befoze they doe beginne to spring agayne. Then shall ye set them and make of them a wilde Orcharde as followeth.

The seconde Chapter treateth how one

shall set agayne the small wilde trees, which come of Pepins, when they be first pluckt vp.



Or the bastarde or litle wilde træs incontinent a litle as they be pluckt bp, ye must haue of other good earth well trimmed and dunged & to be well in the sunne, and well pzeared and drest, as it is sayde in the other part befoze of the Pepins.

How to dung your bastard or wilde young trees which come of Pepins.

About Advent befoze Christmas, ye must digge and dung well the place where as ye will set them, and make your square of earth euen and playne, so large as ye shall thinke good, then set your wilde træs so farre one frõ another as ye thinke meete to be graft, so that they may be set in euen rankes and in good order, that when neede shall require, ye may remoue or renue any of them or any part thereof.

How ye ought in replanting or setting to cut of in the middes the principall great rootes.

In what part so euer ye doe set any træs, ye must cut of the great mayster rote, within a fote of the stocke, and all other bigge rootes, so that ye leaue a fote long thereof, and so let them be set, and make your rankes crossewysse one from another halfe a fote, or therabouts, and ye must also see that there be of good dunge moze deepe and lower than ye do set your træs, to comfort the sayd roots withall.

D. J.

¶ Howe

¶ How you ought to set your trees in rancke.

Ye shall set your small young trées in ranckes, halfe a large foote one from an other : & let them be covered as ye doe set them, with good fat earth all ouer the rootcs.

¶ How to make the space from one rancke to an other.

Ye shall leaue betwéene your rancks, from one ranke to an other, one foote, or there abouts, so that ye may passe betwéene euery rancke for to cleanse them if néede require, and also for to graffe any part or parcell thereof when tyme shall be méete. But ye must note, in making thus your rancks, ye shall make so many alies as rancks. And if ye thinke it not good to make so many alies, then diuide those into quarters of five foote broad or thereabouts, and make & set foure ranckes (in eche quarter of the same) one foote from an other, as ye vse to set great Cabbage. And as soone after as ye haue set them in ranckes and in good order as is aforesayde, then shall ye cut of all the sets euen by the grounde. But in thus doing see that ye doe not plucke vp or lose the earth which is about them : or if ye will, ye may cut them befoze ye doe set them in ranckes. If ye doe so, see that ye set them in such good order, and euen with the earth, as is aforesayde. And it shall suffice also to make your ranckes as ye shall see cause. And looke that ye furnishe the earth all ouer with good dung, without mingling of it in the earth, nor yet to cover the sayde plantes withall, but strowed betwixt : and ye must also looke well to the cleansing of weedes, grasse, or other such thinges which will be a hurt to the growth of the plantes.

¶ How to water plantes when they waxe drye.

It shall be good to water them when the tyme is drye : in the first yeare. Then when they haue put forth of newe cions, leaue no more growing but that cion which is the principall and sayrest, vpon euery stocke one : all the other cut of harde by the stocke : and euer as there doe grow small twigges about the stocke, ye shall (in the moneth of Marche

Planting and Graffing.

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Marche and Aprill) cut them all of harde by the stocke. And if ye then sticke by every plant a pretie wand, and so binde them with Willowe barkke, byer, or osiers, it shall profit them much in their growth. Then after sixe or seue yeares growth, when they be so bigge as your finger, or thereabouts, ye may then remoue any of them whereas ye will haue them grow and remaine.

¶ How one ought to remoue trees, and to plant them agayne.

The maner how ye ought to remoue trees, is shewed in the first Chapter folowing: then about two or thre yeares after they remouing, ye shall graffe them, for then they will be the better rooted. As for the others which ye leaue still in ranckes, ye may also graffe them where as they stande, as ye shall see cause good. When ye haue plucked vp the sayrest to plant in other places (as is aforesayde) also the maner how to graffe them, is shewed in the fift Chapter folowing. But after they shall be so graft, in what place so euer it be, ye shall not remoue or set them in other places agayne, vntill the graffes be well closed vpon the heade of the wilde stocke.

¶ When the best tyme is to replant or remoue.

When the head of the stocke shall be all ouer closed about the graffes, then ye may when ye will, transplant and remoue them (at a due tyme) where they shall continue. For with often remouing ye shall doe them great hurt in their roots, & be in daunger to make them die.

¶ Of negligence and forgetfulnesse.

If peradventure ye forget (through negligence) and haue let small cions two or thre yeares grow about the roots of your stockes unplucked vp, then if ye haue so done, ye may well plucke them vp and set them in ranckes, as the other of the pepins. But ye must set the rancks more larger that they may be remoued without hurting of eche others

D.ij.

rootes:

rootes : and cut of all the small twigs aboue as neede shall requyre, though they be set or grafted. Order them also in all things as those small cions of a pearres growth.

It is not so conuenient to graffe the Seruice tree,
as to set him.

Where as ye shall see young Seruice trees, it shall be most profit in setting them, for if ye doe graffe them, I beleue ye shall winne nothing thereby. The best is only to plucke vp the young bastard trees when they are as great as a good walking staffe : then proune or cut of their bzaunches and cary them to set whereas they may be no more remoued : and they shall profit more in setting than grafting.

Some trees without grafting bring forth good fruit,
and some other being grafted be better to
make Syder of.

It is here to be marked that though the pepins be solwen of the pomes of Pearres and good Apples : yet ye shall finde that some of them do loue the tree wherof they came : and those be right, which haue also a smooth barke, and as sayre as those which be grafted : the which if ye plant or set them thus growing from the maister roote wythout grafting, they shall bring as good fruit, euen lyke vnto the Pepin wherof he first came. But there be other new sorts commonly good to cate, which be as good to make Syder of, as those which shall be grafted for that purpose.

When you lyst to augment and multiply your trees.

After this sort ye may multiplie them, being of diuers sorts and diuersities, as of Pearres or Apples, or such lyke. Notwithstanding, whensoever you shall finde a good tree thus come of the Pepin, as is also sayde, so shall ye vse hym. But if ye will augment trees of themselves, ye must take grasses, and so graffe them.

Planting and Graffing.

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Of the maner and chaunging of the fruit of the Pepin tree.

When so euer ye doe replant oz chaunge your Pepin trees from place to place, in so remouing of ten the stocke, the fruit thereof shall also change : but the fruit which doth come of graffing, doth alwayes keepe the forme and nature of the tree whereof he is taken : for as I haue sayde, as often as the Pepin trees be remoued to a better ground, the fruit therof shall be so much amended.

How one ought to make good Syder.

Here is to be noted if ye will make good Syder of what fruit so euer it be, being Peares oz Apples, but specially of good Apples, and wilde fruite, haue alwayes a regarde vnto the ryping therof, so gathered drye, then put them in dry places, on bozdes in heapes, couered with dry straw, and whensoever ye will make Syder therof, choole out all those which are blacke bzused, and rotten Apples, and throw them away, then take and vse the rest for Syder : But here to giue you vnderstanding, doe not as they doe in the countrey of Mens, which do put their fruit gathered, into the middes of their garden, in the raine and miselings, vpon the bare earth, which will make them to leese their force and vertue, and doth make them also withered and tough, and lightly a man shall neuer make good Syder that shall come to any purpose oz good profit thereof.

To make an Orchard in fewe yeares.

Some doe take yong straight slippes, which doe growe from the rootes, oz of the sides of the Apple trees, about Michaelmasse, and doe so plant oz set them (with Dtes) in good ground, where as they shall not be remoued, and so graffe, (being well rooted) thereon. Other some doe take and set them in the spring time (after Christmas) in likewise, and doe graffe thereon when they be well rooted: and both wayes doe spring well.

D. iij.

And

And this maner of way is counted to haue an Orcharde the sonnest. But these trées will not endure past twentie or thirtie yeares.

¶ *The thirde Chapter is of*
setting trees of Nuttes.

¶ How one ought to set trees which come of Nuttes.



How to set trées which come of Nuttes: when ye haue eaten the fruite, loke that yee keepe the stones and curnels thereof, then let them be dzyed in the winde, without the vehemencie of the sunne, so reserue them in a boxe, and vse them as befoze.

¶ Of the tyme when ye ought to plant or set them.

Ye shall plant or set them in the beginning of Winter, or afoze Michaelmasse, whereby they may the soner spring out of the earth. But this maner of setting is dangerous: for the Winter then comming in, and they being yong and tender in comming vp, the colde will kill them. Therefore it shall be best to stay and reserue them till after Winter. And then befoze ye doe set them, ye shall soke or steepe them in milke, or in milke and water, so long till they doe stinke therein: then shall ye dzy them and set them in good earth in the chaunge or increase of the Moone: with the small ende vpward, foure fingers deepe, then put some sticke thereby, to marke the place.

¶ For to set them in the Spring tyme.

If ye will plant or set your Nuttes in the Spring tyme, where ye will haue them still to remayne and not to be remoued, the best and most easie waye is, to set in euery such place (as ye thinke good) three or foure Nuttes nigh together, and when they doe all spring vp, leaue none standing but the fayrest.

Of

Planting and Graffing.

9

¶ Of the dunging and deepe digging thereof.

Also where as ye shall thinke good, ye may plant or set all your nuttes in one square or quarter togithers, in good earth and dunged in such place and tyme, as they vse to plant. But see that it be well dunged, and also digged good and deepe, and to be well meddled wpth good dung throughtout, then set your nuttes three fingers deepe in the earth, and halfe a foote one from another: ye shall water them often in the Sommer, when there is drye weather, and see to weede them, and digge it as ye shall see neede.

¶ Of Nuttes and stones lyke to the trees they came of.

It is here to be noted, that certayne kindes of nuts, and I curnelles which doe loue the trees, wherof the fruite is lyke vnto the tree they came of, when they be planted in good ground, and set well in the sunne, which be: the walnuts, chestnuttes, all kinde of peaches, figges, almondes, and abycotes, all these doe loue the trees they came of.

¶ Of the planting the sayde nuttes in good earth and in the Sunne.

All the sayde trees doe bring as good fruite of the sayde nuttes, if they be well planted, and set in good earth, and well in the Sunne, as the fruite and trees they first came of.

¶ Why fruit shall not haue so good sauour.

For if ye plant good nuttes, good peaches, or figges in a garden full of shadowe, the which hath afore loued the Sunne, as the vine doth, for lacke thereof, they fruit shall not haue so good sauour, although it be all of one fruit: and lykewyse so it is with all other fruite and trees, for the goodnesse of the earth, and the sayde Sunne, doth preserve them much.

¶ To.

To set the Pine tree.

For to set the Wyne tree, ye must set or plant them of Puttes, in Marche, or about the she wt of the sappe, not lightly after, ye must also set them where they may not be removed after, in holes well digged, and well dunged not to be transplanted or removed agayne, for very hardly they will shew forth cions, being removed, specially if ye hurt the maister roote thereof.

¶ For to set Cherry trees.

For to set sowre Cherries which doe grow commonly in Gardens, ye shall vnderstande they may well grow of stones, but better it shalbe to take of the small cions which doe come from the great rootes: then plant them, and sooner shall they grow than the stones, and those cions must be set when they are small, yong and tender: as of two, or three yeares growth, for when they are great, they profite not so well: and when ye set them, ye must see to cut of all the bowes.

¶ Trees of bastard and wilde Nuttes.

There be other sortes of Puttes, although they be well set in good ground, & also in the Sunne, yet will they not bring halfe so good fruit as the other, nor commonly like vnto those nuttes they came of, but to be a bastarde wilde sowre fruit, which is the Fylbert, small Puttes, of Plums, of Cherries, and the great Abzicots: therefore if ye will haue them good fruit, ye must set them in maner and forme following.

¶ How to set Filberdes or Hasell trees.

For to set Filberdes or Hasells, and to haue them good, take the small wandes that growe out from the roote of the Filbarde or Hasell tree (with short beary twigges) and set them, and they shall bring as good fruit as the tree they came off: it shall not be needefull to propne, or cut of the branches thereof when ye set them, if they be not great: but those that ye doe set, let them be but of two or three yeeres

peares growth, and if ye shall see those cions which ye haue planted, not to be fayre and good, or doe grow and prosper not well, then (in the spring tyme) cut them of harde by the roote, that other small cions may grow thereof.

¶ To set Damsons or Plum trees.

In setting Damsons or plum trees, which fruit ye would haue lyke to the trees they came off: if the sayde trees be not graft befoze, ye shall take onely the cions that growe fro the roote (of the olde stocke) which groweth with small twigs, and plant or set them: and their fruit shall be like vnto the trees they were taken off.

¶ To take Plum graffes, and to graffe them on other plum trees,

And if your Plum trees be graft alreadie, and haue the lyke fruite that you desire, ye maye take your graffes thereof, and graffe them on your Plum trees, and the fruit that shall come thereof, shall be as good as the fruit of the cion which is taken from the roote, bycause they are much of lyke effect.

¶ To set all sortes of Cherries.

To set all sortes of great Cherries, and others: ye must haue the graffes of the same trees, and graffe them on other Cherie trees, although they be of a sower fruit, and when they are so graft, they will be as good as the fruit of the tree whereof the graffe was taken: for the stones are good, but to set to make wilde cions, or plants, to graffe on.

¶ The maner how one may order both plum trees, and Cherrie trees.

For so much as these are two kinde of trees, that is, to vnderstande, the Cherrie, and the Plum tree, for when they be so graft, they2 rootes be not so good, nor so free as the bzaunches aboue, wherefoze the cions that doe come fro the roots, shall not make so good and franke trees of. It is therefore to be vnderstode, how the maner and sort is to make franke trees, that may put forth good cions in time to come, which is: when they be great and good, then if ye will

E.j.

take

take those cions or yong sprynges from the rootes, ye maye make good trees therof, and then it shall not neede to graffe them any more after : but to augment one by the other, as ye do the cions from the roote of the nutte, as is aforesayde, and ye shall doe as followeth.

¶ How to graffe Plum trees and Cherry trees.

YE may well graffe Plum trees, & great Cherry trees, in such good order as ye list to haue them, and as hereafter shall be declared in the fifth Chapter following : for these woulde bee grafted while they are yongue and small, and also graft in the ground, for thereby one maye dresse and trim them the better, and put but one graffe in eche stocke of the same. Cleaue not the heart, but a little on the one side, nor yet deepe, or long open.

¶ How ye must proyne or cut your trees.

FO: when your grasses be well taken on the stocke, and that the grasses doe put forth faire and long, about one yerres growth, ye must proyne, or cut the bzaunch of commonlye in winter, (when they proyne their Vines) a foote lower, to make them spred the better : then shall ye meddle all thozowe with good fatte earth, the which will drawe the better to the place which ye haue so proyned or cut.

¶ The conuenientest way to clense and proyne, or dresse the rootes of trees.

AND for the better clensing and proyning trees beneath, is thus : ye shall take away all the weedes, and graffe about the rootes, then shall ye digge them so rounde about, as ye woulde seeme to plucke them vppe, and shall make them halfe bare, then shall ye enlarge the earth about the rootes, and where as ye shall see them grow faire, and long, place or coutche them in the sayde hole and earth agayne : then shall ye put the cut ende of the tree where he is graft, somewhat more lower than his rootes were, whereby by
cions.

cions so graft, shall spring so much the better.

¶ When the stocke is greater than the graffes.

When as the tree wareth or swelleth greater beneath the graffing, than aboue: then shal ye cleue the roots beneath, and wreath them round: and so couer them again. But see ye breake no roote therof, so will he come to perfection. But most men doe vse this waye: if the stocke were greater than the graffes, they doe slit downe the barcke of the graffes aboue, in two or three partes, or as they shall see cause thereof, and so likewise, if the graffes were greater aboue than the stocke, ye shall slitte downe the stocke accordingly, with the edge of a sharpe knife. This maye well be done at any time in Marche, Aprill and Maye, in the crease of the Pone, and not lightly after.

¶ The Remedie when any bough or member of a tree is broken.

If ye shall chaunce to haue boughes or members of trees broken, the best remedye shall bee, to place those bowes or members right sone againe, (then shall ye comfort the rootes wyth good newe earth) and binde fast those broken bowes or members, both aboue and beneath, & so let them remayne vnto another yeaere, till they maye close and put forth of newe cions.

¶ When a member or bough is not broken, howe to proyne them.

Where as ye shall see vnder or aboue superfluous bowes: ye may cut or proyne off, (as ye shall see cause) all such bowes harde by the tree, at a due tyme, in the winter folowing. But leaue all the principall branches, and whereas any are broken, let them be cut off beneath, or else by the ground, and cast them away: thus must ye do yeaerly, or as ye shall see cause, if ye will keepe your trees well and fayre.

E.ij.

¶ Howe

¶ Howe one ought to enlarge the hole about the tree rootes.

In prouning your trees if there be many rootes, ye must enlarge them in the hole, and so to wreath them as is aforesayde, and to vse them without breaking, then couer them agayne wth good fat earth, which ye shall mingle in the sayde hole, and it shall be best to be digged all ouer a litle before, and see that no b^raunche or rote be left vncouered, and when ye haue thus dressed your trees, if any rote shall put forth or spring hereafter out of the sayde holes, in growing, ye may so proune them as ye shall see cause, in letting them so remayne two or three yeares after, vnto such time as the sayde grasses be sprung vp and well branched.

¶ How to set small staues by to strengthen your cyons.

To auoyde daunger, ye shall set or pricke small staues about your cyons, for feare of breaking, and then after three or foure yeares, when they be well branched: ye may then set or plant them in good earth, (at the beginning of Winter) but see that ye cut of all their small b^raunches harde by the stocke, then ye maye plant them where ye thinke good, so as they may remayne.

¶ In taking vp trees, note.

Ye may well leaue the mayster rote in the hole (when ye digge him vp) if the remoued place be good for him. cut of the maister rootes by the stubbe, but pare not of all the small rootes, and so plant him, and he shall profite more thus, than others with all theyr maister rootes. When as trees be great, they must be disbranched or bowes cut of, before they be set agayne, or else they will hardly prosper. If the trees be great, hauing great b^raunches or bowes, when ye shall digge them vp ye must disbranch them afore ye set them agayne, for when trees shall be thus prouned they

they shall bring great Cyons from their rootes, which shall be franke and good to replant, or set in other places, and shall haue also good bzaunches and rootes, so that after it shall not neede to graffe them any moze, but shall continue one after another to be free and good.

¶ How to couche the rootes when they are proyned.

In setting your trees agayne, if ye will dresse the rootes of such as ye haue proyned, or cut of the bzaunches before, ye shall leaue all such small roots which grow on the great roote, and ye shall so place those rootes in replanting againe not deepe in the earth, so that they may soone growe, and put forth cions: which being well vled, ye may haue fruit so good as the other afoze mencioned, being of thre or foure yeares growth, as afoze is declared.

¶ What trees to proyne.

This waye of proyning is moze harder for the great Cherry (called Healmier) than for the plum tree. Also it is very requisit and meete for those cyons or trees which be graft on the wilde sowze Cherry tree, to be proyned also, for diuers and sundrie causes.

¶ Why the sower cherry dureth not so long as the healmier or great cherry.

The wilde and sowze cherry, of his owne nature will not so long tyme endure, (as the great healmie chery,) neyther can haue sufficient sappe to nourish the graffes, as the great healmie cherry which is graft, therefore when ye haue proyned the bzaunches beneath, and the rootes also, so that ye leaue rootes sufficient to nourishe the tree, then set him. If ye cut not of the vnder rootes, the tree wyll profite moze easier, and also lighter to be knowne when they put forth cyons, from the roote of the same, the which ye may take hereafter.

¶ To

To graffe one great Cherrie vpon another,

Ye must haue respect vnto the healine Cherrie, which is graft on the wilde goynye (which is another kynde of great Cherrie) & whether you doe proyne them or not, it is not materiall: for they dure a long time. But yee must see to take away the cions that doe growe from the roote of the wilde goynye, or wilde Plum tree: bicause they are of nature wilde, and doe drawe the sap from the sayde tree.

¶ Of deepe setting or shalow,

To set your stockes or trees somewhat deeper on the hie grounds than in the valleyes, bicause the Sunne (in Sommer) shall not drye the roote: and in the low groundes more shallow, bycause the water in winter shall not droune or annoy the rootes. Some doe marke the stocke in takynge it vp, and to set him againe the same way, bicause he wyll not alter his nature: so likewise the graffes in graffing.

The fourth Chapter doth shewe howe

to set other trees which come of wilde cyons prick-
ked in the earth without rootes: and also
of proyning the meaner cyons.

¶ Trees taking roote prickt of braunches.



Here be certayne which take roote, being prickted of braunches proyned of other trees, which be, the Mulberie, the Fig tree, the Quince tree, the Seruice tree, the Pomegranad tree, the Apple tree, the Damson tree and diuers sorts of other Plum trees, as the Plum tree of Paradise &c.

¶ Howe one ought to set them.

For to set these sortes of trees, ye must cut of the cions, twigges or boughes, betwixt Alhallowtide and christmasse, not lightly after. We shall chosse them which bee as
great

great as a little staffe or more, and looke whereas ye can finde them sayre, smooth, and straight, and full of sap with all, growing of yong trees, as of the age of three or foure yeares growth or thereabouts, and looke that ye take them so from the tree with a brode chysell, that ye breake not, or lose any parte of the barke thereof, more than halfe a fote beneath, neither of one side or other: then proune or cut off the braunches, and pricke them one fote deepe in the earth, well digged and ordered before.

¶ How to binde them that be weake.

Those plantes which be slender, ye must proune or cut of the branches, then bind them to some stake or such like to be set in good earth and well medled with good dung, and also to be well and deeply digged, and to be set in a moyst place, or else to be well watred in Sommer.

¶ Howe one ought to digge the earth
for to set them in.

AND when that ye would set them in the earth, ye must first prepare to digge it, and dung it well thorow out a large fote deepe in the earth. And when as ye will set them every one in his place made (before) with a crowe of yron, and so to make them take roote the better, ye shall put with your plantes, or watered otes, or barley, and so ye shall let them growe the space of three or foure yeare, or when they shall be well branched, then ye may remoue the, and if ye breake of the old stubby roote and set them lower, they will last a long time the more. If some of those plantes do chaunce to put forth cions from the roote, and being so rooted, ye must plucke them by though they be tender, and set them in other places.

Of Cions without rootes.

If that the sayde plantes haue of Cyons without rootes, but which come from the tree roote beneath, then cut them not off till they be of two or three yeares growth, by that tyme, they will gather of rootes to be replanted in other places.

¶ To Plant the Figge tree.

The sayde plantes taken of figge trees grafted, bee the best: ye may likewise take other sortes of figge trees, and graffe one vppon the other, for lyke as vpon the wilde trees doe come the Pepins, euen so the figge, but not so sone to prosper and growe.

¶ Howe to set Quinces.

Likewise the nature of Quinces is to spring, if they be pricked (as aforesayde) in the earth, but sometimes I haue grafted with great difficultie (saith mine authour) vpon a white thorne, and it hath taken, and borne fruite to looke on, saye, but in taste more weaker than the other.

¶ The way to set Mulberies,

There is also another waye to set Mulberies as followeth, which is, if you doe cut in winter certayne great Mulherye bowes, or stockes, a sunder in the bodie (wyth a sawe) in troncheons a fote long or more, then yee shall make a great furrowe in good earth, well, and deepe, so that ye may couer well againe your troncheons, in setting them an ende halfe a fote one from another, then couer them againe, that the earth maye be aboue those endes, three or foure fingers high, so let them remayne, and water them (in Sommer) if neede be sometimes, and clense them from all hurtfull weedes and rootes.

Note

Note of the same.

That then within a space of tyme after, the sayde troncheons wyll put forth Cyons, the which when they bee somewhat sprigged, hauing two or thre small twigges, then ye maye transplant or remoue them where ye lyst: but leaue your troncheons stil in the earth, for they wyl put forth many morions, the which, if they shall haue scantye of roote, then dung your troncheons within, with good earth, and likewyse aboue also, and they shall do well.

The tyme meete to cut Cions.

Ye shall vnderstande that all trees the which commonly doe put forth cyons, if ye cut them in winter, they wyl put forth and spring moze abundauntlye, for then they be all good to set and plant.

To set bushe trees, as Goose bearies,
or small Keysons.

There be many other kinde of Bushe trees, which wyl grow of cions pricked in the ground, as the Gose berre tree, the small Keyson tree, the Barberre tree, the Blackthorne tree, these with many others, to be planted in winter, wyl grow without rootes: ye must also proune them and they wyl take well ynough, so likewise ye may pricke (in Marche) of Dzars in moyst groundes, and they wyl growe, and serue to many purposes for your garden.

The fift Chapter treateth of foure

manner of Graffinges.



It is to be vnderstoode that there be many wayes of graffinges, whereof I haue here onely put foure sorts, the which be good, both sure and well proued, and easye to doe, the which ye maye vse well in two partes of the yeare and moze, for I haue (sayeth he) grafted in our house, in euery moneth, except October & Nouember, & they haue taken well which I haue (sayeth he) in the winter be-

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gun

gun to graffe, and in the Sommer graft in the scutchine or shield according to the time, for ward or slowe: for certayne trees, speciallye yong sayze cions haue ynough or moze of theyr sappe vnto myd August, than others some had at mid sommer befoze.

The first vvaye to graffe all sortes of trees.

And fyrst of all it is to be noted, that all sortes of franke trees, as also wylde trees of nature, maye be graft with graffes, and in the scutchin, and both doe well take, but specially those trees which be of lyke nature: therefore it is better so to graffe, howbeit, they may well growe and take of other sortes of trees, but certayne trees be not so good, nor wyll prosper so well in the ende.

Howe to graffe Apple trees, Peare trees, Quince trees, and Medler trees.

They graffe the Peare graffe, on other Peare stockes, & Apple, vpon Apple stocke, Crabbe or wilding stocke, the Quince and Medler, vpon the white thzone, but most commonly they vse to graffe one Apple vpon another, and both Peares and Quinces, they graffe on Halwthzone and crab stocke. Another kinde of fruite called in Frenche Saulsay, they vse to graffe on the willow stocke, the maner thereof is hard to doe, which I haue not seene, therefore I wyll let passe at this present.

The grafting of great Cherries.

They graffe the great Cherry, called in French Heaulmiers, vpon the crabbe stocke, and another long Cherry called Guyniers vpon the wylde or slower Cherry tree, and lykelwise one Cherry vpon another.

To graffe Medlers.

The Mistle or Medlar, they maye be grafted on other Medlars, or on whyte thzone: the Quince is grafted on the whyte or blacke thzone, and they doe prosper well. I haue grafted (sayth hee) the Quince vpon a wylde Peare stocke, and it hath taken and borne fruite well and good, but they

they wyll not long endure. I beleue (sayth he) it was by cause that the grasse was not able ynough to draw the sap from the Beare stocke: some grasse the Medler on y quince, to be great. And it is to be noted although the stocke, & the grasse be of contrarve natures, yet notwithstanding neyther the grasse nor scutchin, shall take any part of the nature of the wylde stocke, so grafted, though it be Beare, Apple, or Quince, which is contrarve against many whiche haue wrytten, that if ye grasse the Medler vpon the Quince tree, they shall be without stones, which is abussion & mockerie. For I haue (sayth he) proued the contrarve my selfe.

Of diuers kinde of grasses.

It is very true that one may set a tree which shall beare diuers sorts of fruite at once, if he be grafted with diuers kinde of grasses, as the black, whyte, and græne cherry togythers, and also Apples of other trees, as Apples and Beares togythers, and in the scutchion (ye maye grasse) lyke wise of diuers byndes also, as on Beares, Abzicotes, and Plums togyther, and of others also.

Of the graffing the Figge.

Ye may grasse the Figge tree vpon the Beache tree or Abzicote, but leaue a bzaunche on the stocke, & that must be according for the space of yeares, for the one shall change sooner than the other. All trees aboue sayd, do take very wel, being grafted one with the other. And I haue not knowne or found of any others, howbeit (sayth he) I haue curiously sought & proued, because they saye one may grasse on colewortes, or on Elmes, the which I thinke are but iestes.

Of the great Abzicotes.

The great Abzicote they grasse in Sommer in the scutchion or shielde, in the sappe or barke of the lesser Abzicote, and be grafted on Beache trees, Fygge trees, and principallye on Damson or Plum trees, for there they wyll prosper the better,

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Of

Of the Service tree.

Of the Service tree, they saye and write, that they may hardly be graft on other Service trees, eyther on apple trees, Pearre, or Quince trees: and I beleue this to be very harde to doe, for I haue tryed (sayth he) and they would not growe.

The setting of Seruices.

Therefore it is much better to set them of curnels, as it is aforesayd, as also in the second Chapter of the planting of Cions, or other great trees, which must be cut in winter, as such as shalbe most meete for that purpose.

Trees vvhich be verie harde to be grafted in the shielde or stutchion.

All other maner of trees aforesayde, doe take verie well to be grafted with Cyons, and also in the shielde, except Abricotes on Beches, Almondes, Percigniers, the Peach tree, doe take hardlye to be grafted, but in the shielde, in Sommer, as shalbe moze largelye hereafter declared. As for the Almonde, Percigniers and Beaches, ye maye better set them of curnels and Puttes, whereby they shall the sooner come to perfection to be grafted.

Howe a man ought to consider those trees, vvhich be commonlie charged vvith fruite.

Ye shal vnderstand, that in the beginning of grafting, ye must consider what sortes of trees doe most charge the stocke with bzaunche and fruite, or that doe loue the countrey or grounde whereas you intende to plante or graffe them: for better it were to haue abundance of fruite, than to haue verie fewe or none good.

Of trees vvhereon to choose your graffes.

Of suche trees as ye wyll gather your graffes to graffe with, ye must take them at the endes of the principall bzaunches, which be also faire & greatest of sap, hauing two or thre fingers length of the olde wood, with the netwe, and those Cions which haue of eyes some what nighe together.

Planting and Graffing.

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ther, are the best, for those which be long or farre one from another, be not so good for to bring fruite.

Those Cions toward the East are best.

YE shall understand, that those Cions which do grow on the East, or Orient parte of the tree, are best: ye must not lightly gather of the euill & slender graffes, which grow in the middes of the trees, nor any graffes which doe grow within on the bzaunches, or that doe spring from the stocke of the tree, nor yet graffes which be on verye olde trees, for thereby ye shall not lightlye profite to any purpose.

To choose your tree for graffes.

AND when the Trees, where as you intende to gather your graffes, be small and young, as of fyue or syre yeares growth, doe not take of the highest graffe therof, nor the greatest, except it be of a small tree of two or thre yeares, the which commonlye hath to much of top or wood, otherwyle not, for ye shall but marre your graffing.

Howe to keepe graffes a long time.

YE maye keepe graffes a long time good, as from all halowetyde (so that the leaues be fallen) vnto the tyme of graffinge, if that they be well couered in the earth halfe a foote deepe therein, and so that none of them doe appeare without the earth.

Howe to keepe graffes before they are budded.

YE shall not gather them except ye haue great neede, vntyll Christmas or there abouts, and put them not in the ground, nigh any walles, for feare of Moles, Wyce, and water marryng the place and graffes. It shall be good to keepe graffes in the earth before they beginne to bud, when that ye wyl graffe betwixt the barke and the tree, and when the trees beginne to enter into theyr sappe.

Howe one ought to beginne to graffe.

YE maye well beginne to graffe (in cleauing the stocke) at Christmasse, or before, according to the coldenesse of
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the tyme, and principally the Realme of great Cherrie, Peares, Wardens, or forwarde fruite of Apples: and for Medlars it is good to tarry vntill the ende of Januarie and Februarie, vntyll Marche, or vntyll such tyme as ye shall see the trees beginne to bud or spring.

VWhen it is good grafting the vvilde stockes.

In the spring time it is good grafting of Wylde stockes, (which be great) betwixt the barke and the tree, such stockes as be of a latewarde Spring, and kept in the earth before. The Damson or Plum tarieth longest to be graft: for they doe not shewe or put forth sap so sone as the others.

Marke if the tree be forwarde or not.

Ye ought to consider alwayes whether the tree be forwarde or not, or to be grafted sone or latewarde, and to geue him also a grafted of the lyke haste or slownesse. Euen so ye must marke the tyme, whether it be slowe or forwarde.

VWhen one vwill graffe, vyhat necessities he ought to be furnished vwithall.

Whensoever ye goe to grafting, see ye be first furnished with grasses, Clay and Masse, clothes, or barks of Sallowe to binde the grasses, or clouen byars, or small Deziers to binde lyke wise withall. Also ye must haue a small Sawe, and a sharpe knife, to cleaue and cut grasses with all. But it were much better if ye shoulde cut your grasses with a great penknife, or some other like sharpe knife, hauing also a small wedge of harde wood, or of yron, with a hoked knife, and also a small mallet. And your wylde stockes must be well rooted before ye doe graffe them: and be not so quicke to deceyue your selues, as those whiche doe graffe and plant all at one tyme, yet they shall not profite so well, for where the wild stock hath not substance in him selfe, much lesse to geue vnto the other grasses, for when a man thinkes some tymes, to forwarde him selfe, he doth hynder him selfe.

¶ Of graffes not prospering the first yere.

YE shall vnderstand, that very hardly your graffes shall prosper after if they doe not profite or prosper well in the first yere, so: when so euer (in the first yere) they profite wel, it were better to graffe them somewhat lower than to let them so remaine and growe.

For to graffe vvell and sounde.

AND so: the best vnderstanding of graffing in the cleft, ye shal first cut away all the small Cions about the body of the stocke beneath, and befoze ye begin to cleaue your stocke, dresse and cut your graffes somewhat thicke and ready, then cleaue your stocke, and as the cleft is small or great if neede be, pare it smothe within, then cut your incision of your graffes accordingly, & set them in the cleftes as euen, and as close as ye can possible.

Howe to trim your graffes.

YE may graffe your graffes full as long as two or three truntchions or cut graffes, which ye maye likewise graffe withall very well, and be as good as those which doe come of olde wood, and oftentimes better, as to graffe a bough, so: often it so happeneth, a man shall finde of Wyldettes or eyes harde by the olde slender wood, yet better it were to cut them off with the olde wood, and chouse a better and fayze place, at some other eye in the same graffe, and to make your incision therevnder, as aforesayde, and cut your graffes in making the incision on the one syde narrowe, and on the other side brode, as the inner side thinne, and the outside thicke, bicause the outside (of your graffe) must ioyne within the cleft, with the sappe or barke of the wyld stocke, and it shall so be set in: see also that ye cut it smothe as your cleftes are in the stock, in ioyning at euery place both euen and close, and especially the ioyntes or corners of the graffes on the heade of the stocke, which must be well and cleane pared befoze, and then set fast thereon.

Hovve to cutte graffes for Cherries and Plummes.

It is not muche requisite in the healne Cherrys, for to ioyne the graffes (in the stocke) wholye throughtout, as it is in others, or to cut the graffes of great Cheries, damsons or plums, so thyn and playne as ye may other graffes, for these sort haue a moze greater sap or pithe within, the which ye must alwayes take hærde in cutting it to nygh on the one syde, or on the other, but at the ende thereof chiefly, to be thynne cut and flat.

Note also.

AND yet if the sayde incision be moze strayter and closer on the one side than on the other side, part it where it is most mæte, and where it is to strayte, open it with a wedge of yron, and put in a wedge of the same woode aboue in the cleft, and thus may ye moderate your graffes, as ye shall see cause.

Hovve in grafting to take heede that the barcke doe not ryse.

In all kinde of cuttinge your graffes, take hærde to the barcke of your graffes, that it doe not ryse (from the woode) on no syde thereof, and specially on the outsyde, therefore yee shall leaue it moze thyccker than the inner syde: also yee must take hærde when as the stockes doe weathe in cleauing, that ye maye ioyne the graffe therein accordingly: the best remedye therefore is, to cut it smothe within, that the graffe maye ioyne the better, ye shall also, vnto the moste greatest stockes, chouse for them the moste greatest graffes.

Hovve to cut your stocke.

How muche the moze your stocke is thynne and slender, so muche moze ye ought to cut him lower, and if your stocke be as great as your synger, or thereabouts, ye maye cut him a foote, or halfe a foote from the earth, and dygge him about, and dong him with goates dong, to helpe him withall, and graffe him but with one graffe or Cion.

If

If the wylde stocke be great and slender.

If your wylde stocke be great, or as byg as a good staffe, ye shall cut him rounde of, a fote or thereaboutes aboue the earth, then set in two good graffes in the head or cleft thereof.

Trees as great as ones arme.

And when your stocke is as great as your arme, ye shall sawe him cleane of rounde, thre or foure fote, or thereaboutes, from the earth, for to defende him, and set in the head thre graffes, two in the cleft, and one betwixt the barke and the tree, on that syde which ye may haue most space.

Great trees as bygge as your legge.

If the stocke be as bygge as your legge, or thereabouts, ye shall saw him sayze and cleane off, foure or fyue fote hig from the earth, and cleaue him a crosse (if ye wyll) and set in foure graffes in the cleftes thereof, or els one cleft onelye, and set two graffes in both the sydes thereof, and other two graffes, betwixt the barke and the tree.

When the graffes be pinched wvith the stocke.

Ye must for the better vnderstanding, marke to graffe betwixt the barke and the tree, for when the sap is full in the wood of wylde stockes being great, then they do commonly pinche or wzing the graffes to soze, yf ye doe not put a small wedge of greene wood in the clift thereof, to helpe them withall against such daunger.

Howe ye ought to cleane your stockes.

When so euer ye shall cleaue your wylde stockes, take heed that ye cleaue them not in the myddes of the harte or pythe: but a litle on the one side, which syde ye shall thinke good.

Howe to graffe the braunche of great trees.

When so euer ye woulde graffe great trees, as greate as your thighe, or greater, it were muche better to

grasse onely the bzaunches thereof, than the stocke or body for the stocke wyll rotte, befoze the grasses shall couer the heade.

Hovve to cut bzaunches olde and great.

But if the bzaunches be to rude, and without order (the best shall be) to cut them all of, and within thre or foure yeares after they wyll bring fayne newe Cions againe and then it shall be best to grasse them, and cut of all the superfluous and yll bzaunches thereof.

Hovve ye ought to binde your grasses throughout for feare of vvindes.

AND when your grasses shalbe growne, ye must binde them, for feare of shaking of the winde, and if the tree be free and good of him selfe, let the Cions growe skyll, and ye maye grasse any part or bzaunche ye wyll, in the cleft, or betwixt the barke and the tree, eyther in the scutchion, and if your barke be fayne and lose.

To set many grasses in one cleft.

When ye wil put many grasses in one cleft, see that one incision (of your grasse) be as large as the other, not to be put into the cleft so slightly and rashely, and that one side thereof be not more open than the other, and that these grasses be all of one length: it shall suffice also, if they haue thre eyes, on each grasse without the ioynte thereof.

Hovve to save your stocke, before ye leaue him.

In salving your stocke, see that ye feare not the barke about the heade thereof, then cleaue his heade with a long sharpe knife, or suche lyke, and knocke your wedge in the myds thereof, (then pare him on the heade rounde about) and knocke your wedge in so deepe tyll it open meete for your grasses, but not so wyde, then holding in one hande

your

your grasse, and in the other hande your stocke, set your grasse in close, barke to barke, and let your wedge be great aboue at the heade, that ye maye knocke him out saye and easily againe.

If the stocke cleaue to muche or the
barke doe open.

If the stocke doe cleaue to muche, or open the barke with the woode to lowe, then softly open your stocke with your wedge, and see if your incision of your grasse be all meete and iuste, according to the cleft, if not, make it vntyll it be meete, or else saue him of lower.

Hovve grasses neuer lightly take.

ABoue all thinges ye must consider the meeting of the two sappes, betwixt the grasse and the wyld stocke, which must be set iust one with another, for ye shall vnderstande, if they doe not ioyne, and the one delight with the other, being euen set, they shall neuer take together, for there is nothing onely to ioyne they increase, but the sappe, recounting the one against the other.

Hovv to set the grasses right in the cleft.

When the barke of the stocke is more thicke than the grasse, ye must take good heed of the setting in of the grasse in the cleft, to the ende that his sap may ioyne right with the sap of the stocke, on the inside, and ye ought likewise to consider of the sap of the stocke, if he doe surmount the grasses on the outsides of the cleft to much or not.

Of setting in the grasses.

Also ye must take good heed, that the grasses be well and cleane set in, and ioyne close vpon the head of the stocke: likewise that the incision which is set in the cleft, doe ioyne very well within on both sides, not to ioyne so euen, but sometymes it maye doe seruice, when as the grasses doe drawe to muche from the stocke, or the stocke also on the grasses doe put forth.

C. y.

Note

Note also.

And therefore when the stocke is rightly clouen, there is no daunger in cuttyng the incision of the grasse, but a lytle straight rebated, to the ende thereof, that the sappe maye ioyne one with the other, the better and closer together.

Hovve ye ought to dravve out your yvedge.

When your grasses shall be well ioyned within the stock, drawe your wedge fayne & softly forth, for feare of displacing your grasses, ye may leaue within the cleft a small wedge of suche greene wood, as is aforesayde, and ye shall cut it of close by the head of your stocke, and so couer it with a barke as followeth.

To couer your cleftes on the head.

When your wedge is drawne forth, put a greene pyll of thycke barke of willow, crabbe, or apple, vpon your cleftes of the stocke, that nothing maye fall betwene: then couer all about the cleftes on the stocke head two syngers thicke with good claye, or nye about that thicknesse, that no wynde nor rayne maye enter. Then couer it rounde with good mosse, and then wyeth it ouer with clothes, or pilles of willowe, Byar, of Dziars, or such lyke, then binde them faste, and sticke certayne long pyckes on the grasses heade amonges your Cyons, to defende them from the Crowses, Javes, or such lyke.

Hovv ye ought to see to the bynding of your grasses.

But alwayes take good heede to the bynding of your heds, that they ware slacke, or shagge, neyther on the one syde or other, but remaine fast vpon the clay, which clay remaynes fast (lykelwise on the stocke head) vnder the bynding thereof, wherefore, the sayd claye must be moderated in such sort as followeth.

Hovve ye ought to temper your claye.

The best waye is therefore, to trye your claye betwixt your handes, for stones and such lyke, and so to temper it

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it as ye shall thinke good, if-so it requyre of moystnesse or drynesse, and to temper it with the heyre of Beastes, for when it dryeth, it holdeth not (otherwyse) so well on the stocke, or if ye kneade of mosse therewith, or myngle havye thynne therewith: some do iudge, that the mosse doth make the trees mossie. But I thinke (sayth he) that commeth of the disposition of places,

To bushe your graffe heades,

When ye shall binde or wrappe your graffe heades with bande, take small thornes, and bynde them within, for to defend your graffes, from hyses, or Crows, or other daunger of other fowles, or prycke of sharpe whyte stiches thereon.

The second vwaye to graffe hie braunches

on trees.

The seconde maner to graffe, is straunge ynough to many: this kinde of graffing is on the toppes of branches of trees, which thing to make them growe light. We, is not sone obtained: wheresoeuer they be grafted, they do onely require a fayre young wood, a great Cion or twig, growing best in the tree toppe, which Cions ye shall chosse to graffe on, of many sortes of frutes if ye wyl or as ye shall thinke good, which order followeth.

Take graffes of other sortes of trees whiche ye woulde graffe in the toppe thereof, then mount to the toppe of the tree which ye woulde graffe, and cutte of the toppes of all suche braunches or as many as ye woulde graffe on, and if they be greater than the graffes, which ye woulde graffe, ye shall cutte and graffe them lower, as ye doe the small wyld stocke afoze sayde. But if the Cions that you cut, be as great as your graffe that you graffe on, ye shall cutte them lower betwixt the olde wood and the newe, or a lyttle more higher, or lower: then leaue a lyttle and chosse your graffes in the lyke sorte which ye woulde plant, whereof

ye shall make the incision shorte, with the barke on both sides lyke, and as thicke on the one side as the other, and set so tuff in the cleft, that the barke maye be euen and close, as well aboue as beneath, on the one side as the other, and so bynde hym as is aforesayde. It shall suffice that euery graffe haue an oylet, or eye, or two at the most, without the ioynt, for to leaue them to long it shall not be good, and ye must dresse it with clay and mosse, and bynde it as is aforesayde. And lyke wise ye may graffe these as ye doe the little wilde stockes which should be as great as your graffes, and to graffe them as ye doe those with sappe lyke on both sides, but then ye must graffe them in the earth, as thre fingers of, or there abouts.

*The manner of graffing is of graffes which
maye be set betwixt the barke
and the tree.*

To graffe betwixt the barke and the tree.

This maner of graffing is good when trees doe begin to enter into theyr sappe, which is, about the ende of February, vnto the ende of Aprill, and specially on great wilde stockes which be harde to cleaue, ye may set in foure or fve graffes in the head thereof, which graffes ought to be gathered afoze, and kept close in the earth tyll then, for by that tyme aforesayde, ye shall scantlie finde a tree but that he hath put forth his budde, as the Apple called *Capendu*, or such like. Ye must therefore sawe these wilde stockes more charily, and more higher, so they be great, and then cut the graffes which ye would set together, so as you would sette them vpon the wilde stocke that is cleft, as is afoze rehearsed. And the incision of your graffes must not be so long nor so thicke, and the barke a lytle at the ende thereof must be taken away, and made in maner as a launcet of yron, and as thicke on the one side as the other.

Howe to dresse the heade, to place the graffes betwixt
the barke and the tree.

And when your graffes be ready cut, then shall ye cleane
the head of your stocke, and pare it with a sharpe knife,
rounde about the barke thereof, to the ende your graffes
may ioyne the better thereon, then by and by take a sharpe
penknife, or other sharpe poynted knife, and thrust it down
betwixt the barke and the stocke, so long as the incision of
your graffes be, then put your graffes softly downe therein
to the hard ioynt; and see that it doe sit close vpon the stocke
heade.

Howe to couer the heade of your stocke.

When as ye haue set in your graffes, ye must then co-
uer it well about, with good tough clay and mosse, as
is sayde of the others, and then ye must incontinent enuiron
or compasse your heade, with small thorny bushes, and
binde them fast thereon all about, for feare of great bydes,
and lykelwise the winde.

Of the maner and graffing in the shielde
or Scutchion.

The fourth maner to graffe, which is the last, is to graffe
in the scutchion, in the sappe, in Sommer, from about
the ende of the moneth of Maye, vntyll August, when as
trees be yet strong in sappe and leaues, for other wayes it
can not be done, the best tyme is in Iune and Iulie, so it is
some yeares when the time is very drie, that some trees doe
holde theyr sappe very long, therfore ye must tary tyll it re-
turne.

For to graffe in Sommer so long as the trees
be full leaued.

For to beginne this manner of graffing well, ye must in
Sommer when the trees be almost full of sap, and when
they haue sprong forth of newe shewes being somewhat
hardened, then shall ye take a bzaunch thereof in the top of
the tree, the which ye wyl haue graffed, & chouse the highest,

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and

and the principallest braunches, without cutting it from the old wood, & chouse therof, the principallest oylet or eye, or budding place, of eche braunche one, with which oylet or eye, ye shall begin to graffe, as followeth.

The bigge Cions are best to graffe.

Principally ye must vnderstand that the smallest & naughty oylettes or buddes of the sayde Cions, be not so good to graffe; therefore chouse the greatest and best ye can finde, fyrst cut of the leafe harde by the oylet, then ye shall trench or cut (the length of a barlye corne) beneath the oylet round about the barcke, hard to the wood, and so lyke wise aboue: then with a sharpe point of a knyfe, slyt it downe halfe an ynche besyde the oylet or budde, and with the poynt of a sharpe knyfe softly rayse the sayd shield or scutchion, round about, with the oylet in the middell, and all the sap belonging therevnto.

How to take of the shield fro the vwood.

And for the better rayling the sayd shield or scutchion from the wood, after that ye haue cut him round about, and then slyt him downe, without cutting any part of the wood within, ye must then rayse the syde next you that is slyt, and then take the same shield bewirt your finger and thumbe, and plucke or rayse it softlye of, without breaking or browning any part thereof, and in the opening or plucking it of, holde it (with your synger) harde to the wood, to the ende the sappe of the oylet, may remaine in the shielde, for if it goe of (in plucking it) from the barckes, and sticke to the wood, your scutchion is nothing woorth.

To knowe your scutchion or shielde, ywhen he is good or badde.

And for the moze easie vnderstanding, if it be good or badde, when it is taken from the wood, looke within the sayde shielde, and if ye shall see it cracke, or open within, then it is of no value, for the chiefe sappe doth yet remayne behinde with the wood, which should be in the shield, & ther-

foze ye must chouse and cut another shielde, which must be good and sounde, as aforesayde, and when your scutchion shall be well taken of from the woode, then holde it dzye, by the oylet oꝝ eye, betwixt your lyppes, vntyl ye haue cut and taken of the barke from the other Cion oꝝ bzaunch, and set hym in that place, and looke that ye doe not fowle oꝝ wet it in your mouth.

Of young trees to graffe on.

But ye must graffe on such trées, as be from the bignesse of your lyttle finger, vnto as great as your arme, hauing theyꝝ barke thinne and slender, foꝝ great trées commonly haue theyꝝ barke harde and thicke, which ye can not well graffe this waye, except they haue some bzaunches with a thinne smoth barke, meete foꝝ this way to be done.

Howv to set or place your shield.

Ye must quickly cut of rounde the barke of the trée that ye wyll graffe on, a lyttle moze longer than the shielde that ye set on, bicause it may ioyne the sooner and easier, but take hēde that in cutting of the barke, ye cut not the wood within.

Note also.

After the incision once done, ye must then couer both the sides oꝝ ends well & softly withall, with a litte bone oꝝ horne, made in maner lyke a thin skinne, which ye shall laye it all ouer the ioyntes oꝝ closinges of the sayde shielde, somewhat longer and larger, but take hēde foꝝ hurting oꝝ crushing the barke thereof.

Howv to lyft vp the barke, and to set your shielde on.

This done, take your shielde oꝝ scutchion, by the oylet oꝝ eye that he hath, and open him sayze and softly by the two sydes, and put them strayght waye on the ether trée, where as the barke is taken of, and ioyne him close barke to barke thereon, then plaine it softly aboue and at both the

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endes

endes with the thinne bone, and that they ioyne aboue and beneath barke to barko , so that hee maye fæde well the bzaunche of that tre.

Hevy to binde on your shielde.

This done, ye must haue a wreath of good hemp, to binde the sayde shield on in his place : the maner to bynde it is this, ye shall make a wreath of hempe togyther as great as a Gose quyll, or there aboutes, or accoꝝding to the bignesse or smalnesse of your tre: the take your hempe in the midst, that the one halfe may serue for the vpper halfe of y shield, in wynding and crossing (with the hempe) the sayde shield, on the bzaunche of the tre , but see that he bynde it not to strait, for it shall let him fro taking or springing, and lyke wise theyr sap can not easily come or passe from the one to the other: and see also that wet come not to your shield , nor lyke wise the hempe that ye binde it withall. Ye shall begin to binde your scutchion first behinde in the middes of your shielde, in comming styl lower and lower, & so recouer vnder the oylet, and tayle of your shielde, bynding it nye togythers, without recovering of the sayd oylet, then ye shal re turne againe vpwꝝard , in binding it backward to the midst where ye began. Then take the other part of the hempe, & binde so likewise the vpper part of your shield, and increase your hempe as ye shall nede. and so returne againe backward, & ye shall binde it so, tyll the frutes or cliftes be couered (both aboue and beneath) with your sayd hempe, except the oylet and his taile, the which ye must not couer, for that tayle wyl shed apart, if the shield doe take.

On one tree ye maye graffe or put two or three shieldes.

Ye maye betie well if ye wyl, on euery tre graffe two or three shieldes , but see that one be not right against another , nor yet of the one syde of the tre , let your shieldes so remaine bounde on the tres , one sponeth or more after they

they be grafted, and the greater the tree is, the longer to remaine, and the smaller the lesser time.

The time to vnbinde your shielde.

And then after one Moneth or sixe weekes past, ye must vnbinde the shielde, or at the least, cut the hempe beynde of the tree, and let it so remaine vnto the Wynter next following, and then about the moneth of Marche, or Aprill if ye wyl, or when ye shall see the sap of the shield put forth, then cut the bzaunche aboue the shield thre fingers all about all of.

Hovve to cut and gouerne the braunches grafted
on the trees.

Then in the next yeare after that the Cions shall be well strengthened, and when they doe begin to spring, then shall ye cut them all harde of by the shielde aboue, for if ye had cut them so nigh in the first yeare, when they began first to spring or bud, it should greatly hinder them against their increace of growing: also when those Cions shall put forth a sayze woode, ye must binde and staye them in the middes, sayze and gently with small wandes, or such like, that the winde or weather hurt them not. And after this maner of graffing, is practised in the shielde or scutchion, which way ye may easily graffe the white rose on the red, and likewise ye maye haue roses of diuers colours & sortes vpon one bzaunche or roote: this I thought sufficient and meete to declare, of this kinde of graffing at this present.

The .vi. Chapter is of transplanting or altering of trees.

The sooner ye transplant or set them, it shall be the better.



Yought to transplant or sette your trees, from Alhallowtide vnto Marche, and the sooner the better, for as soone as y leaues are falne from the trees, they be meete for to be planted, if it be not in a verie colde.

or moyst place, the which then it were best for to tarry vnto
Ianuarie, or Februarie: to plant in the frost is not good.

To plant or set towards the South, or
Sunny place, is best.

Afore ye do pluck vp your trees for to plant them, if ye
will marke the southside, of ech tree, that when ye shal
replant them, ye may set them againe as they stood be-
fore, which is the best way as some doe say. Also if ye keepe
them a certaine tyme, after they be taken out of the earth,
before ye replant them againe, they wyll rather recover
there in the earth, so they be not wet with raine, nor other-
wise, for that shall be more contrary to them then the great
heate or drought.

Hovve to cut the braunches of trees before
they be set.

Whensoever ye shall set or replant your trees, fyrst ye
must cut of the boughes, and specially those which are
great braunches, in such sort that ye shall leaue the small
twigs or sprigs on the stockes of your braunch, which must
be but a shaftment long or somewhat more or lesse, accor-
ding as the tree shall require which ye do set.

Apple trees commonlie must be disbraunched before
they be replanted or set.

And chiefly the Apple trees being grafted or not grafted,
doe requyre to be disbraunched before they be sette a-
gaine, for they shall prosper thereby, much the better: the
other sortes of trees maye well passe vnbraunched, if they
haue not too great or large braunches: and therfore, it shall
be good to transplant or set, as soone after as the grafes are
closed on the heade of the wyldc stocke, as for small trees
which haue but one Cion or twyg, it needes not to cut them
aboue, when they be replanted or remoued.

All vylde stockes must be disbraunched, vwhen they are replanted or set.

All wylde trées or stockes which ye thinke for to graffe on, ye must fyyst cut of all theyr bzaunches befoze ye set them againe, also it shall be good, alwayes to take heede in replanting your træs, that ye doe set them againe, in as good or better earth, than they were in befoze, and so euery trée according as his nature doth requyre.

VWhat trees loue the fayre Sunne, vwhat trees the colde ayre.

Commonly the most part of træs doe loue the Sunne at noone, and yet the South winde (*or vent d'auul*) is very contrary against theyr nature, and specially the Almonds trée, the Abzicote, the Mulbery trée, the fygge trée, and the Pomgranade trée: certaine other træs there be which loue colde ayer, as these: the Chestnut trée, the wylde and eager Cherry trée, the Quince trée, and the Damson or Plum trée: the Walnutte loueth colde ayre, and a stony whyte ground: Beare træs loue not greatly plaine places, they prosper well ynough in places closed with Walles or high hedges, and specially the Beare called *bon Crestien*.

Of many sortes and maners of trees, following their nature,

The Damson or Plum trée, doth loue a colde fatte earth, and clay withall, the (Healme) great Cherry, doth loue to be set or planted vpon clay. The Pine trée, loueth light earth, stony and sandy. The Medlar commeth well ynough in all kinde of groundes, and doth not hinder his fruit to be in the shadowe and moyst places. Vassell nat træs, loue the place to be cold, leane, moyst and sandy. Ye shal vnderstand that euery kinde of fruitfull trée, doth loue, and is moze fruitfull in one place, then another, as according vnto their nature,

nature, neuerthelesse we ought to nourishe them (all that we maye) in the place where we set them in, taking them fro the place and grounde they were in. And ye must also consider when one doth plant them, of the great and largest kinde of træs, that euery kinde of træ maye prosper and growe, and it is to be considered also, if the træs haue commonly growne afoze so large in that grounde or not, for in good earth, the træs maye well prosper and growe, hauing a good space one from another, moze than if the grounde were leane and naught.

Hovve to place or set trees at large.

In this thing ye shall consider, ye must geue a competent space, from one træ to another, when as ye make the holes to set them in, not to nye, nor þ one træ touch so another. For a good træ planted or set well at large, it profiteth oftentimes moze of fruite, than thre or foure træs, set to nighe togythers. The most greatest and largest træs commonly are Walnuttres, and Chestnuttres, if ye plant them seuerally in ranke, as they doe commonly grow vpon high wayes, beside hedges in fieldes, they must be set. xxxv. fote a sunder, one from another, or there aboutes, but if ye wyl plant many ranks in one place togythers, ye must set them the space of. xlv. fote, one from another, or there aboutes, and so farre ye must set your rankes one from another. For the Beare træs and Apple træs, and other sortes of træs which may be set of this largenesse one from þ other, if ye doe plant onely in rankes by hedges in the fieldes, or otherwise, it shal be sufficient of. xx. fote one from another. But if ye wyl set two ranks vpon the sides of your great alleyes in gardens, which be of ten or twelue fote brode, it shal be then best to giue them moze space, the one from the other in each ranke, as about. xxxv. fote: also ye must not set your træs ryght one against the other, but entermedling or betwene euery space, as they may best grow at large, that if
needs

néede be, ye may plant of other smaller trées betwéne, but see that ye set them not too thicke. If ye lyst for to set or plant all your trées of one bignesse, as of yong trées lyke rods, being Peare trées, or Apple trées, they must be set a good space one from another, as of. xx. or. xxx. fote in square, as to saye, from one ranke to another. For to plant or sette of smaller trées, as Plum trées, & Apple trées, of the lyke bignesse, it shall be sufficient for them. xiiij. or. xv. fote space, in Quarters. But if ye wyl plant or sette two rankes in your alleyes in gardens, ye must deuise for to proportion it after the largenesse of your sayde alleyes. For to plant or sette eager or slower Cherry trées, this space shall be sufficient ynough the one from the other. that is, of. x. or. xij. fote, and therefore if ye make of great or large alleyes in your garden, as of ten fote wyde or there abouts, they shal come well to passe, and shal be sufficient to plant your trées, of. ix. or. x. fote space: and for the other lesser sortes of trées, as of Quince trées, Figge trées, Nut trées and such lyke, which be not commonly planted, but in one ranke togethers.

Ordering your trees.

When that ye plant or set rankes, of euery kind of trées togethers, ye shall set or plant the most smallest towards the Sunne, and the greatest in the shade, that they maye not annoy or hurt the small, nor the small the great. Also whésoeuer ye wyl plant or set of Peare trées, & Plum trées (in any place) the one with another, better it were to set the Plum trées next the sunne, for the Peares wyl dure better in the shade. Also ye must vnderstand, when he set or plant any rankes of trées togethers, ye must haue more space betwixt your rankes and trées, (then when ye sette but one ranke) that they maye haue roome sufficient on euerie syde, ye shall also scarcely set or plant Peare trées, or Apple trées, or other great trées, vpon dead, or mossie barre ground vnstyre, for they increase (thereon) to no purpose. But

But other lesser trees verie well maye growe , as Plum trees and such lyke : nowe when all the sayd thinges aboue be consydered , ye shall make your holes , according to the space that shall be requyred of euery tree that ye shall plant or sette, and also the place meete for the same so much as ye maye conuenient , ye shall make your holes large ynough, for ye must suppose the tree ye doe sette , hath not the halfe of his rootes he shall haue hereafter, therefore ye must helpe him and geue him of good fatte earth, (or doong) all about the rootes when as ye plant him . And if any of the same rootes be to long , and bryused or hurt , ye shall cutte them cleane of, a slope wyse, so that the vpper syde (of each rote) so cut , maye be longest in setting , and for the small rootes which come forth all about thereof, ye may not cut them of as the great rootes.

Howe ye ought to enlarge the holes for your
trees, vwhen ye plant them.

When as ye sette the trees in the holes , ye must then enlarge the rootes , in placing them, and see that they take all downewards, without turning any rootes the ende vpwarde , and ye must not plant or set them to deepe in the earth, but as ye shall see cause. It shall be sufficient for them to be planted or set (halfe a fote , or there aboutes) in the earth, so that the earth be aboue all the rootes halfe a fote or moze , if the place be not very burning and stonie.

Of doong and good earth, for your plantes
and trees.

And when as ye woulde replant or set , ye must haue of good fatte earth or doong, well medled with a part of the same earth where as ye toke your Plantes out of , wyth all the vpper cresses of the earth, as thicke as ye can haue it: the sayd earth which ye shall put about the rootes, must not be

be put to nigh the rootes, for doubt of the dong being layd to nigh, which wyll put the sayd rootes in a heate, but let it be well medled with the other earth, and well tempered in the holes, and the smallest and slenderest Cions that turnes by among those rootes, ye may plant therewith very well.

If ye haue vvormes amongst the earth
of your rootes.

If there be woꝛmes in the fat earth or dong, that ye put about your rootes, ye must medle it well also, with the dong of Dren or Hyne, or slekt sope ashes about the roote, which wyll make the woꝛmes to dye, for otherwyse, they wyll hurt greatly the rootes.

To digge vvell the earth about the tree rootes.

Also ye must dygge well the earth, principally all round ouer the rootes, and more oftner, if they be drye, then if they be wet: ye must not plant, or set trees when it raineth, nor the earth to be very moyst about the rootes. The trees that be planted or set in valleys, commonly prosper well by dꝛoughth, and when it raineth, they that be on the hylles are better by watring with dꝛoppes, than others, but if the place or ground be moyst of nature, ye must plant or set your trees so deepe thereon.

The nature of places.

On high and drye places, ye must plant or set your trees a lyttle more deepe, than in the valleys, & ye must not fyll the holes in high places, so full as the other, to the ende that the rayne may better moysten them.

Of good earth.

Ye shal vnderstand that of good earth, comonly cometh good fruite, but in certayne places (if that they myght be suffered to growe) they would season the tree the better.

I.i.

Other

Otherwyse they shal not come to pꝛoofe, noꝝ yet haue a good taste.

VVith vvhat ye ought to binde your trees.

Whensoever your trées shalbe replanted oꝝ set, ye must knocke in (by the roote) a stake, and binde your trées thereto foꝝ feare of the winde: and when they doe spring, ye shall dꝛesse them and bind them with bandes that may not bꝛeake, which bandes may be of strong soft hearbe, as Bulrushes oꝝ such lyke, oꝝ of olde linnen clotwes, if the other be not strong ynough, oꝝ else ye may bind them with Dꝛags, oꝝ such like, but foꝝ feare of fretting oꝝ hurting your trées.

*The seuenth Chapter is of medecining
and keeping the trees when they are planted.*

The first counsell is, vvhen your trees be but plantes (in drye vveather) they must be vvatred.

The yong trées which be newly planted, must sometimes (in Sömer) be watred when the tyme wareth dꝛie, at the least, the first yeare after they be planted oꝝ set. But as foꝝ other greater trées which are well taken & rooted a good time, ye must digge them all ouer the rootes after Alhallowtide, & vncouer them foure oꝝ fīue fote compass about the roote oꝝ trée: and let them so lye vncouered vntyll the latter ende of Winter. And if ye doe then meddle about each trée of good fatte earth oꝝ dꝛong, to beate and comfort the earth withall, it shall be good.

v vith vvhat doong ye ought to doong your trees,

And pꝛincipally vnto mossie trées, doong them with hogs dꝛong medled with other earth of the same ground, and the dꝛong of Dren be next about the rootes, and ye shall also abate the mosse of the trées, with a great knife of wood, oꝝ such lyke, so that ye hurt not the barke thereof.

VVhen

Planting and Graffing.

45

Vvhen ye ought to vncouer your trees
in Sommer.

In the tyme of Sommer, when the earth is scantly halfe moyst, it shall be good to digge at the foote of the trees, all about on the roote, suche as haue not bene vncouered in the Winter befoze, and to meddle it with good fat earth: and so fyll it againe, and they shall doe well.

Vvhen ye ought to cut or proine your trees.

And if there be in your trees certaine branches of superfluous wood that ye wyll cut of, tary vntyll the tyme of the entering in of the sappe, that is, when they begin to bud, as in Marche and Aprill: then cutte of as ye shall see cause, all such superfluous branches hard by the tree, that thereby the other branches may prosper the better, for then they shall sooner close theyr sappe vpon the cut places than in the Winter, which should not do so wel to cut them, as certain do teach which haue not good experience. But for so much as in this time the trees be entring into the sap, as is aforesayde. Take heed therfore in cutting then of your great branches hastily, that throught their great waight, they do not cleave or seporate the barke from the tree in any part thereof.

Howe to cut your great braunches, and vwhen.

And for the better remedie: fyrst you shall cut the same great branches halfe a foote from the tree, and after to sawe the rest cleane of harde by the body of the tree, then with a brode Chisell cut al cleane & smooth vpon that place, then couer it with Dre doing. Ye may also cut them well in Winter, so that ye leaue the trunke or branch somewhat longer, so as ye may dresse and cut them againe in Marche and Aprill, as is befoze mencioned.

A. G.

Howe

Hovve ye ought to leaue these great
braunches cut.

Other thinges here are to be shewed of certaine great
and olde trées onely, which in cutting the great bzaun-
ches thereof truncheon wyse, doe renewe againe, as Wal-
nuts, Bulbery trée, Plum trées, Cherry trées with others,
which ye must disbzaunche the bowes thereof even after
Alhallowtide, or as soone as they leaues be false of, and
lykewise before they begin to enter into sap.

Of trees hauing great braunches.

The sayde great bzaunches, when ye shall disbzaunche
them, ye shall so cutte them of in suche truncheons, of
length en the trée, that the one maye be longer than the o-
ther, that when the Cions be growne good and long there-
on, ye maye graffe on them againe as ye shall see cause, ac-
cording as euery arte shall requyre.

Of barrenesse of trees, the time of cutting yll braunches
and of vncouering the rootes.

Sometymes a man hath certaine olde trées, which be al-
most spent, as of the Beare trées and Plum trées, and
other great trées, the which beare scante of fruite, but
when as ye shall see some bzaunches well charged there-
with, then ye ought to cutte of all the other yll bzaunches
and bowes, to the ende that those that remaine may haue
the moze sappe to nourishe they fruite, and also to vncouer
they rootes after Alhallowtyde, and to cleaue the most
greatest rootes thereof (a foote from the tronke) and put in-
to the sayde cleftes, a thin slate of hard stone, there let it re-
maine, to the ende that the humour of the trée, maye enter
out thereby, and at the ende of Winter ye shall couer him
againe with as good and fat earth as ye can get, and let the
stone alone.

Trées

Trees the vvhich ye must helpe or plucke vp by the rootes.

All sortes of trées which spring Cions frō the rootes, as Plum trées, all kinde of Cherry trées and small Nutte trées, ye must helpe in plucking they: Cions from the rootes in Winter, as sone as conueniently ye can, after the leafe is fallen. For they doe greatly pluck downe and weaken the sayd trées, in drawing to them the substance of the earth.

VVhat doth make a good Nutte.

But chiefly to plant these Cions, the best waye is to let them growe and be nourished two or thre yeares from the roote, and then to transplant them or set them in the Winter, as is aforesayd. The Cions which be taken from the foote of the Hasel trées, make good Nuttes, and to be of much strength & vertue, when they are not suffred to grow to long from the roote or foote aforesayde.

Trees eaten vvith beastes, must be grafted againe.

When certaine grasses being well in sappe, of thre or foure yeares or thereabouts, be broken or greatly endamaged vvith beastes which haue broken therof, it shal litle profite to leaue those grasses so, but it were better to cutte them and to graffe them higher or lower then they were before. For the grasses shall take as well vppon the new as olde Cion being grafted, as on the wylde stocke: but it shall not so sone close, as vpon the wilde stocke head.

Hovv your vvylde stockes ought not hastily to be remoued.

If the beginning when ye haue grafted your grasses on the wylde stocke, do not then hastily pluck vp those Cions or wylde stockes so grafted, vntyll ye shall see the grasses put forth a new shewe, the which remayning styl, ye may graffe thereon againe, so that your grasses, in hasty remouing may chaunce to dye.

I.ij.

VVhen

VVhen ye cut of the naughtie Cions
from the vwood.

When your graffes on the stockes , shall put forth of newe wood , or a newe shewte, as of two or thre fote long , and if they put forth also of other small superfluous Cions (about the sayd members or bzaunches that ye would nourishe) cut of all such yll Cions, hard by the heade, in the same yeare they are grafted in , but not so long as the wood is in sappe, tyll the winter after.

Hovve sometimes to cut the principall
members.

Also it is good to cut some of the pzincipall members or bzaunches in the fyrst yeare if they haue to many , and then againe within two or thre yeares after when they shal be well sprong bp, & the graffes well closed on the head of the stock: ye may trim and dresse them againe, in taking away the superfluous bzaunches if any there remaine , for it is sufficient ynough to nourishe a yong tre , to leaue him one pzincipall member on the heade, so that he maye be one of those that hath ben grafted on the tre before, yea and the tre shal be sayzer and better in the ende, than if he had two or thre bzaunches or pzecidens at the fote . But if the tre haue bene grafted with many great Cions , then ye must leaue him more largely , accoꝝding as ye shall see cause or neede, to recouer the cleftes on the head of the sayde graffe or stocke.

Hovve to guide and gouerne the saide trees.

When that your tres doe begin to springe , ye must order & see to them well the space of thre or foure yerres, or more, vntyl they be wel and strongly growne, in helping them aboue in cutting the small twigges , and superfluous wood, vntyll they be so hye without bzaunches as a man, or more if it may be, and then see to them well, in placing the

principal branches if neede be, with forks or wandes prickt ryght and well about them at the foote, and to prync them so that one bzaunch doe not appoche to nigh the other, nor yet frette the one the other, when as they doe enlarge and growe, & ye must also cut of certaine bzaunches in the trees, where as they are to thicke.

A kinde of sicknesse in trees.

When certaine trees are sicke of the Gall, whiche is a kinde of sicknesse that doth eat the barke, therefore ye must cut it, & take out all the same infection with a Chesseill, or such like thing. This must be done at the end of winter, then put on that infected place of Dre dong, or Hogges dong, and binde it fast theron with clowtes, and wrape it with Dziars, so let it remaine a long tynie, tyll it shall recover againe.

Trees vvhich haue vvormes in the barke.

Of trees which haue Wormes within theyr barkes, is where as ye shall see a swelling or rysing therein, therefore ye must cut or cleaue the sayde barke vnto the wode, to the ende the humo2 may also distyl out thereat, and with a lytle hooke ye must plucke or draw out the sayd wormes, withall the rotten wode that ye can see, then shall ye put vpon the sayd place, a playster made of Dre dong, or of Hogs dong medled and beaten with Sage, and a lytle of vnbleeked lyme, then let it be all well blende togyther, and wrape it on a cloth, and bind it fast & close theron so long as it wyl hold. The lyes of wine shed or poured vpo the rotes of trees (the which be somewhat sicke through the coldnesse of the earth) which lyes doth them much good.

Snayles, Antes and vvormes, doth marre trees.

Also ye must take heed of all maner of yong trees: and specially of those graffes, the which many worms and flies

flies doe endamage and hurte in the tyme of Sommer, those are the snayles, the pismirs, or antes, the field snayle whiche hurteth also all other sortes of trees that be great, principally in the time that the Cuckowe doth sing, and be- twixt Aprill, and Midsummer, while they be tender. There be little beastes called Sowes, which haue many legs: and some be of them graye, some blacke, and some hath a long sharpe snout, which be very noysome, and great hurters of yong grasses, and other yong trees also, for they cut of in eating the tender toppes (of the yong Cions) as long as ones fynger.

Howe ye ought to take the sayde
wormes.

For to take them well, ye must take heed and watche in the heate of the daye (your yong trees) and where ye shall see any, put your hand softly vnderneath, without shaking the tree, for they wyll sodaynly fall, when one thinkes to take them: therefore so soone as you can (that they flye not away nor fall) take him (quickly on the Cion) with your o- ther hande.

To keepe Antes from yong trees.

For to keepe the yong trees from snayles and Antes: it shall be good to take ashes and to mingle vnbleckt lyme, beaten in powder therewith, then laye it all about the roote of the tree, and when it rayneth, they shall be beaten downe into the ashes and dye: but ye must renewe your ashes af- ter euerie rayne from tyme to tyme: also to keepe them moyst, ye must put certaine small vessels full of water, at the fote of your sayde trees, and also the lyes of Wine, to be spreade on the grounde there all aboutes. For the best destroying of the small snayles on trees, ye must take good heed in the spring tyme, before the trees be leaued, then if ye shall see as it were small weartes, knobbes or bran- ches on the trees, the same wyll be snayles.

Provide

Provide to take them awaye sayre and softlie, before they
 be full closed, and take hede that ye hurte not the wood or
 barke of the sayde tree, as lyttle as ye can, then burne those
 bzaunches on the earth, or all to treade them vnder your
 fete, and then if any doe remaine or renewe, looke in the
 heate of the daye, and if ye can see any, which wyll com-
 monlie be on the cleftes or forkes of the bzaunches, and al-
 so vpon the bzaunches lying lyke toftes or troupes togy-
 ther, then wrape your handes all ouer with olde clothes,
 (and bynde of leaues beneath them, and aboue them,) and
 with your two handes rub them downe therein, and strait
 waye fyre it, if ye doe not quickly with diligence, they wyll
 fall, and if they fall on the earth, ye can not lyghtlie kyll
 them, but they wyll renewe againe, these kinde of wormes
 are noysome flies which be verie straunge, therefore take
 hede that they doe not cast a certaine rednesse on your face
 and body, for where as there be many of them, they be
 dangerous: it is straunge to tell of these kinde of wormes,
 if ye come vnder or among the trees, where as be many,
 they wyll cast your face and handes, (your couered body,
 as your necke, bzeast and armes) full of small spottes, some
 red, some blacke, some blewishe, which wyll so tynge and
 trouble you lyke netles, sometymes for a daye, or a daye
 and a nyghte after: they be most on Plum trees, and
 Apple trees, nighe vnto moyste places, and yll ayres yet
 neuerthelesse, by the grace of God there is no daunger
 (that I vnderstande) to be taken by them. We shall vn-
 derstande that if it be in the euening, or in the morninge,
 when it rayneth, they wyll remayne about the graffing
 place of the tree, therefore it wyll be harde to fynde them,
 because they are so small. Moreover, if suche bzaunches
 doe remayne in the vpper parte of the bowes or tree, ye
 shall bynde of drye strawe about the bowes all vnder,
 then with a wispe on a poles ende, set fyre on all, and burne
 them,

A note in spring time of Fumigations:

Here is to be vnderstande and noted, that in the spring tyme onely when trées doe beginne to put forth leaues and blossomes, ye must then alwaies take héede vnto them, for to defend them from the frost, (if there come any, with fumigations or smokes made on the winde side of your orchardes, or vnder your trées) with straw, hey, dry chaffe, drye Dre dong, of saw dust dried in an ouen, of Tanners or dyed lyke wise, of Galbanum, of olde shes, thatche of houses, of hayze and suche lyke, one of these to be blende with another: al these be good against the frost in the spring tyme, and specially good against the East wind, which breeds (as some saye) the Caterpillar worme.

To defend the Caterpyller.

AND some doe defend theyr trées from the Caterpyller when the blossoming tyme is drye (if there be no frost) by casting of water, or salte water, euerie seconde or thirde day vpon theyr trées, (with instrumentes for the same, as with squyrtes of wood or brasse or such like) for in in kéeping of them moyst, the Caterpillar cannot breede thereon: this experience haue I knowne proued of late to be good. For to conclude, he that well set or plant trées, must not passe for any paines, but haue a pleasure and delight therein,

in remembryng the great profyte that cometh thereby: against scarcenesse of

Cozne, fruite is good stave for

the poore, and often it

hath bene seene

one Aker of Orchard ground worth solwe

Aker of wheate grounde.

FINIS.

Here



*Here foloweth a lyttle treatise howe one
maie graffe and plant, subtyll or artificiallie, and to make
many thynges in Gardens verie straunge.*



Do to graffe a subtyll way, take one
oylet or eye of a graffe, styt it rounde, aboue
and beneath, and then behind downe ryght,
then wreath him of, and set him vpon ano-
ther Cion, as great as he is, then dresse him
as is aforesayde, and he shall growe and beare.

To graffe one Vyne vpon another.

Fo to graffe one Wine vpon another, ye shall cleaue him
as ye doe other trees, and then put the Wine graffe in the
clift, then stoppe him close and well with ware, and so bind
him and he shall growe.

If a tree be to long vvithout fruite.

Ye shall vncouer his roote and make a hole with a Pier-
cer or small awger, in the greatest roote he hath, without
pearcing thowhe the roote, then put in a pinne (in the sayd
hole) of dye wood, (as Oke or Ashe) and so let it remaine
in the sayde hole, and stoppe it close againe with ware, and
then cast earth and couer him againe, and he shall beare
the same yeare.

B.ij.

For

For to haue Peaches tyvo monethes before other.

Take your Cions of a Peach tree that doth sone blossom in the spring tyme, and graffe them vpon a franke Mulbery tree, and he shall bring of Peaches two Monethes before others.

To haue Damsons or other Plums, vnto
Alhallowtide.

For to haue Damsons al the Sommer long vnto Alhallowtide, and of many other kynde of sortes lyke wise, ye shall graffe them vpon the Gosebery tree, vpon the franke Mulbery tree, and vpon the Cherry tree, and they shall endure on the trees tyll Alhallowtide.

To make Medlars, Cheryes and Peaches in eating
to taste like spice.

For to make Medlars, Cherries and Peaches to taste in the eating pleasaunt lyke spice, the which may also keepe vnto the newe come againe, ye shall graffe them vpon the franke Mulbery tree, as I haue afore declared and in the grafting, ye shall wette them in hony, and put a lytle of the powder of some good spices, as the powder of Cloues, of Cinamon or Ginger.

To make a Muscadell taste.

For to make a Muscadell taste, take a gouge or Chesill of yron, (and cut your sappe round about) then put in your gouge or Chesill vnder your sappe on your Cion, and rayse thre eyes or oylettes rounde about, and so take of sayre and softly your barke round about, and when he is so taken of, doe annoynt it all ouer within the barke, with powder of Cloues, or Nutmegs, then set it on againe, and stop it close with ware rounde about, that no water may enter in. and within thre bearing, they shall bring a sayre Muscadell reyson, which ye may after both graffe and plant, and they shall be all after a Muscadell fruite: some styttes the barke downe, and so put in of spice,

To

To set Apples and Peares, to come without blossoming.

Fo: to make Apples, and Peares, & other sortes of fruite to come without blossoming, that is, ye shall graffe them (as ye doe other kinde of fruite) vpon the figge tree.

To haue Apples and Chestnuttres rathe, and also long on the trees.

Fo: to haue Apples called (in French) de blanc Durell, or de Yroael, & of Chestnuttres very rathe, and long (as vnto Alhallowtide) on the trees: and to make such fruite also to endure, the space of .ij. yeares, ye shall graffe them on a late-ward fruit, as pome Richard, or vpon a Peare tree, or Apple tree of Dangoisse.

To haue good Cherries on the trees, at Alhallowtide.

To haue Cherries on many trees, good for to eate vnto Alhallowtide, ye shall graffe them vpon a franke Mulbery tree, and likewise to graffe them vpon a Willow, or fallow tree, and they shall endure vnto Alhallowtide, on the trees.

To haue rathe Medlars two Monethes before others.

Fo: to haue Medlars two Monethes sooner than others: and that the one shall be better farre than the other, ye shall graffe them vpon a Gooseberry tree, and also a franke Mulbery tree, and before ye doe graffe them, ye shall wette them in Honnie, and then graffe them.

For to haue rathe or rymelie Peares.

Fo: to haue a rathe Peare the which is in Fraunce, as the Peare Cailonet, and the Peare Hastinean. For to haue them rathe or soone, ye shall graffe them on the Pine tree: And for to haue them late, ye shall graffe them on the Peare called in Fraunce Dangoisse, or on other like hard Peares.

To haue Misples or Medlars without stones.

Fo: to haue Medlars without stones, the which shall taste swete as hony, ye shall graffe them as the other, vpon an

Eglentine or swete Bziar tree, and ye shall wet the grattes (befoze ye grasse them) in honie.

To haue Peares betimes.

Fo2 to haue the Beare of Anguisse, or Permain, or Satingle, (which be of certaine places so called) a moneth or two, befoze others, the which shall endure, and be good vnto the newe come againe, ye shall grasse them vpon a Quince tree, and lyke wise vpon the franke Mulbery tree.

To haue ripe or franke mulberies very soone and late.

Fo2 to haue franck or ripe Mulberies very soone, ye shall grasse them vpon a rath Beare tree, and vpon the Cowsebery tree, and to haue very late and to endure vnto Alhalowtide, ye shall grasse them vpon the Medlar tree.

To keepe Peares a yeare.

Howe so2 to keepe Peares a yeare: ye shall take of fine salt very drye, and put thereof with your Peares into a Barrell, in such sort that one Beare doe not touch another, so fyll the barrell if ye lyst, then stoppe it, and let it be set in some drie place, that the salt doe not ware moyst, thus ye may keepe them long and good.

To haue your fruite taste halfe Apples, halfe Peares,

If ye wyl haue your fruite tast halfe a peare and halfe an Apple, ye shall in the spring take grattes, the one a Beare, and the other an Apple, ye shall cleane or pare them in the grafting ioynt or place, and ioyne halfe the Beare Cion, & so set them into your stocke, and see well that no rayne doe enter therein vpon your ioynt, and that fruite shall bring the halfe a Beare, and the other halfe an Apple, in taste.

Tymes of Grafting,

It is good also to grasse one or two daies befoze the change & no moze, so2 loke so many moze dayes as ye shall grasse befoze them, so many moe yeares it wyl be, ere your trees shall bring fruite, also it is good grafting all the increase of
the

the more, but the sooner after the change the better.

To graffe the Quyne Apple.

If ye graffe the Quyne apple, vpon an Apple stock, he shall not long continue without the Canker, but to graffe him on a knottie yong Crabstocke, he shall endure long without the Canker.

To destroy Pismirs or Antes: about a tree.

For to destroy Emets or Antes, which be about a tree, if ye remove and styre the earth all about the roote, of the sayde tree, then put thereon all about, a great quantitie of the soure of a Chimney, and the Antes or Pismirs wyl eyther away, or else shortly dye.

Another for the same.

Also another way for to destroy Antes is, ye shall take of the salwe dust of Oke wood onely, and strowe that all about the tree roote, & the next rayne that doth come, all the Pismirs or Antes shall die there: for eare wigs, shoes stopt with hay, and hanged on the tree one night, they come all in.

To haue Nuttes, Plums, and Almondes.

Nuttes greater than others.

For to haue great Nuttes, Plums and Almonds greater than others, ye shall take soure Nuttes, or of any of this fruite aboue sayd, and put them into a pot of earth, ioyning the one to the other as nere as ye can, then make a hole in the bottome of the potte, thow the which hols, these Nuts shall be constrayned to yssue, and being so constrayned, shall come to perfection and growe togythers as in one tree, the which in time shall bring his fruite more greater and larger, than others.

To make an Oke or other tree greene in vwynter as in Sommer.

Also to make an Oke or other tree to be greene as well in Wynter as Sommer, ye shall take the graffe of

an Oke tree, or other tree, and graffe it vpon the holly tree the best and most surest way is, to graffe one through the other. Also who so wyl edifie or make an Orchard, he ought (if he can) to make it in a moyst place, where as the South windes, or sea windes may haue recourse vnto them.

The time of planting without rootes, and with rootes.

Also the best time to plant or set without rootes as with branches or steueringes of all sortes of trees which hath a great pithe, as fygge trees, Hasell trees, Mulbery trees, & vines, with other lyke trees, al which ought to be set from the mids of September, (if the leaues be of) vnto Alhallowtyde, & all other trees with rootes, ought to be set in Aduent vntyll Christmasse, or anone after, if the time be not verge colde and daungerous.

To keepe fruit from the frost.

Also to keepe fruit from the frost, & in good colour, vnto the newe come again, ye ought so soz to gather the, when the tyme is fayre & dry, & the Mone in hir decreasing, & that they ly also in very dry places by night, couered thin with wheat strawe, and if the tyme of Winter be colde and very hard, then put of haye aboue them in your strawe, and take it away when as a fayre time commeth: and thus ye shal keepe your fruit fayre and good.

The dayes to plant and graffe.

Also (as some say) from the fyrst day of the newe Mone, vnto the. xij. day thereof, is good soz to plant, or graffe, or solwe, and soz great neede, some doe take vnto the. xviij. or xviij. daye thereof, and not after, neyther graffe, nor solwe, but as is afore mencioned, a daye or two dayes afore the chaunge, the best signes are, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorne.

To haue greene Roses all the yeare.

For to haue greene Roses, ye shal (as some say) take your Rose buds, in the spring tyme, & then graffe them vpon the holly stocke, and they shal be greene all the yeare.

To

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To keepe Keysons or Grapes good a yeare.

Fo^r to keepe Keysons o^r Grapes good all a whole yeare, ye shall take of fine dye sande, & then lay your Keysons o^r Grapes therein, and it shall keepe them good a whole yeare, some keepe them in a close glasse from the ayre.

To make fruite laxatiue from the tree.

Fo^r to make any fruite laxatiue from the tree, what fruit soeuer it be, make a hole in the stocke, o^r in the Maister roote of the tree, (with a great pearcer slope wise) not thorough, but vnto the pythe, o^r somewhat further, then fyll the sayde hole with the ioyce of Elder, of Centori, of Seney, o^r of Turbich, o^r such like laxatiues, then fyll the sayd hole therewith of which of them ye wyll, o^r else ye may take thre of them togythers, and fyll the sayd hole therewith, and then stoppe the sayde hole close with softe ware, then claye it thereon, and put mosse very well ouer all, so that nothinge may issue o^r fall out, and all the fruite of the sayde tree shall be from thencefo^rth laxatiue.

A note for all Graffers and Planters.

Also whensoever ye shall plant o^r graffe, it shal be meete and good fo^r you to saye as followeth. In the name of God the Father, the Sonne and the holy Ghost, Amen. Increase and multiplie, and replenishe the earth: and saye the Lordes prayer, then saye: Lord God heare my prayer, and let this my desyre of thee be hearde. The holy spirite of God which hath created al thinges fo^r man, and hath giuen them fo^r our comfort, in thy name O Lord we set, Plant, & Graffe, desiring that by thy mighty power they maye encrease, and multiplie vppon the earth, in bearing plenty of fruite, to the p^rosite and comfort of all thy faythfull people, thozow Christ our Lord. Amen.

FINIS.

L.i.

Here



*Here followeth certaine wayes of plan-
ting and graffing. with other necessities herein meete to
be knowne, translated out of Dutch by L. M.*

To graffe one Vine on another.



Yu that wyl graffe one Vine vpon another,
ye shall (in Januarie) cleaue the head of the
Vine, as ye doe other stockes, & then put in
your Vine graffe or Cion, but first ye must
pare him thin, ere ye set him in the head, the
clay and moiste him as the other.

Chosen dayes to graffe in, and to choose
your Cions.

Also whensoever that ye wyl graffe, the best chosen
tymes is on the last day before the chaunge, and also in
the chaunge, and on the second day after the chaunge, if ye
graffe (as some saye) on the thirde, fourth & fift day after the
chaunge, it wyl be so many yerres ere those trees bring forth
fruite.

fruit. Which thing ye may beleue if ye wil, but I wyl not. For some doe hold opinion, that it is good graffing from the chaunge vnto the xij. day thereof, which I think to be good in all the increase of the Moone, but the sooner the better.

To gather your Cions.

Also such Cions or graffes which ye doe get on the other trees, the yong trees of thre or foure yeares, or v. or vi. yeares are best to haue graffes. Take them of no vnder bowes, but in the top vpon the East syde, if ye can, and of the sayest and greatest. Ye shall cut them .ij. inches long of the olde wood, beneth the ioynt. And whensoever ye wyl graffe, cut or pare your graffes taperwise from the ioynt two ynches or moze of length, which ye shall sette into the stocke: and before ye sette it in, ye shall open your stocke wyth a wedge of yron, or harde wood, saye and softly: then if the sydes of your cleftes be ragged, ye shall pare them with the poynt of a sharpe knife on both sydes within and aboue, the fet in your graffes close on the outsidys and also aboue: but let your stocke be as lytle while open as ye can, and when your graffes be well set in, plucke forth your wedge: and if your stocke doe pinche your graffes muche, then ye must put in a wedge of the same woodde for to helpe your graffes: Then ye shall laye a thicke barke or pyll ouer the cleft from the one graffe to the other, to keepe out the claye and rayne, and so claye them two fingers thicke rounde about the clyffes, and then laye on Masse, but Woll is better next to your claye, or else to temper your claye with Woll or haire, for it shall make it hyde closer and also stronger on the stocke heade. Some take Woll next the clay and wrap peth it all ouer with linnen clowtes: for the Woll being once moyste, wyl keepe the clay so a long time. And other some take Wollen clowtes that haue bene layde in the iuyce of Wormewood, or suche lyke bytter thing, to keepe creeping Wormes from coming, vnder to the Graffes.

If ye graffe in wynter put your clay vppermost, for somer your mosse. For in wynter the mosse is warme, and your clay wyll not cleaue. In Sommer your clay is colde, and your mosse kepeth him from cleauing or chapping. To bind them, take of wyllow pilles, of clouen bziers, of Dziers, or such lyke. To gather your grasses on the East part of the tree is counted best: if ye gather them belowe on the vnder boughes, they wyl grow flaggie and spreading abrode: if ye take them in the top of the tree, they wyl grow byright. Yet some doe gather theyr Cions or grasses on the sydes of the trees, and so graffe them againe on the lyke sydes of the stockes, the which is of some men not counted so good for fruite. It is not good to graffe a great stocke, for they wyll be long ere they couer the head thereof.

Of vyormes in trees or fruite.

If ye haue any trees eaten with wo2ms, or do bring wo2my fruite, ye shall vse to wash all his body & great bzaunches with two partes of Boluspisse, and one part of Vineger, or else if ye can get no Vineger, with Boluspisse alone, tempered with common ashes: then walsh your trees therewith befoze the Spring, and in the Spring, or in Sommer. Annis seedes sowne about the tree rootes, drive away wo2mes, and the fruite shall be the sweeter.

The setting of Stones, and ordering thereof.

As for Almonde trees, Peach trees, Cherry trees, Plum trees, or others, ye shal thus plant or set them. Lay first the Stones in water thre dayes and foure nightes, vntyll they sinke therein: then take them betwixt your finger and your thumbe, with the small ende upward, and so set them two fingers deepe in good earth. And when ye haue so done, ye shal rake them al ouer and so couer them: and whē they begin to grow or spring, keepe them from weedes: and they shal prosper the better, specially in the first yere. And with-

in two or thre yeares after, ye maye sette or remoue them where ye list, then if ye doe remoue them againe after that, ye must proune of all his twiggess as ye shall see cause, nigh the stocke: thus ye may doe of all kind of trees, but specially those which haue the great sappe, as the Mulbery, or Figge tree, or such lyke.

To gather Gumme of any tree.

If ye lyst to haue the Gumme of an Almond tree, ye shall stryke a great nayle into the tree, a good waye, and so lette him rest, and the Gumme (of the tree) shall issue thereat: thus doe men gather Gumme of all sortes of trees: yea the common Gumme that men doe vse and occupie.

To sette a vvhole Apple.

Also some saye, that if ye sette a whole Apple foure fingers in the earth, all the Depines or curnelles in the same Apple, wyll grow vp togithers in one whole stocke or Cion, & al those Apples shal be much fayrer and greater than others: but ye must take heede, how ye doe set those Apples whiche doe come in a leape yeare, for in a leape yeare (as some doe say) the curnelles or Depines are turned contrary, for if ye should so set, as commonly a man doth, ye shall sette them contrary.

Of setting the Almonde.

Almondes doe come forth and growe commonly well, if they be set without the shell or huske, in good earth, or in rotten Hogges dung: if ye lay Almondes, one daye in vineger, then shall they (as some saye,) be very good to plant, or lay him in milke and water vntyll he doe sinke, it shall be the better to sette, or any other nutte.

Of Pepines vvatered.

THE Pepines and turnels of those trees whiche haue a thicke or rough barke, if ye laye them thre dayes in water, or else buryll they sincke therein, they shall be the better, then set them, or sowe them, as is afoze mencioned, and then remoueth them, when they be well rooted, of thre or foure yeares growth, and they shall haue a thin barke.

To plant or set Vines.

If ye plant or set Vines, in the first or second yeare they wyl bring no fruit, but in the third yeare they wyl beare, if they be well kept, ye shall cut them in Januarie, and set them soone after they be cut from the Vine, and ye shall set two togyther, the one with the olde wood, & the other without, and so let them grow in plucking away al waxes from about them, and when ye shall remoue them in the second or third yeare, being well rooted, ye shal set them wel a fote deepe (in good fat earth) with good dung, as of one fote deepe or thereabouts, & keepe them cleane from waxes, for then they wyl prosper the better, & in sommer when the Grape is knytte, then ye shall breake of his top or bzaunch, at one or two ioyntes after the grape, and so the grape shall be the greater, and in the Winter when ye cut them, ye shall not leaue past two or thre leaders on each bzaunch, on some bzaunch but one leader, which must be cut betwixt two ioyntes, and ye shall leaue the yong Vine to be the leader, also ye shal leaue thereof thre or foure ioyntes at al times, if a yong Cion do come forth of the old bzaunch or side thereof, if ye do cut him, ye shal cut him hard by the old bzaunch, & if ye wyl haue him to bring the grape next yeare ye shall leaue two or thre ioynts thereof, for y yong Cion alwayes bringeth the grape: ye may at all times, so that the grape be once taken and knyt, euer as the superfluous Cions doe growe, ye maye breake them of at a ioynt, or hard by the
olde

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olde bzaunche, and the grapes wyll be the greater: thus ye maye order your Vine all the Sommer long without any hurte.

To set or plant the Cherrie.

Cherrie trees, and all the trees of stone fruite, would be planted o2 sette of Cions, in colde groundes and places of good earth, and lykewise in highe o2 hyllie places, d2ye and well in the shade: yf ye doe remoue, ye ought to remoue them in Nouember and Januarie, if ye shall see your Cherry tree ware rotten, then shall ye make a hole in the myddes of the body two fote aboue the grounde, with a bygge Bearer, that the humo2 may passe forth thereby, then afoze the spring, shutte him vp againe with a pynne of the same tree: thus ye may doe vnto all other sortes of trees when they beginne to rotte, and is also good for them which beare scant of fruite o2 none.

To keepe Cherries good a yeare.

FOR to keepe Cherries good a yeare, ye shall cutte of the stalkes, and then laye them in a well leaded potte, and fyll the sayde potte therewith, then put vnto them of good thynne hony, and fyll the sayde potte therewith, then stoppe it with claye that no ayze enter in, then set it in some fayre Seller, and put of sande vnder, and all aboue it, and couer the potte well withall, so let it stande o2 remaine: thus ye maye keepe them a yeare, as freshe as though they came fro the tree, and after this sozt ye maye keepe Peares, o2 o2ther fruite.

Against Pismiars.

If ye haue Cherry trees laded o2 troubled with Pismiars o2 Antes, ye shall rub the body of the tree, and all about the roote with the iuyce of Burslayne, mingled halfe with Vineger. Some doe vse to annoynt the tree beneath all about

bout the body, with tarre and byrde lyme, with wolle oyle boyled together, and annoynt the tree beneath therewith, and doe laye of chalke stones all about the tree roote, some saye it is good therfore.

The setting of Chestnutes.

The Chestnutte tree, men doe vse to plant lyke vnto the figge tree. They may be both planted and graffed wel, they waxe well in freshe and fatte earth, for in sande they lyke not: if ye wyll set the curnels, ye shal lay them in water vntyll they doe sinck, and those that doe sinck to the bottome of the water, be best to set, which ye shal sette in the Moneth of Nouember & December, foure syngers deepe, a fote one from another, for when they be in these two Monethes set or planted, they shal endure long, and beare also good fruite, yet some there be that plant or sette them fyrst in dong, lyke beanes, which wll be sweter than the other sort, but those which be set in the two Monethes aforesayde, shal first beare theyr fruite: men maye proue which is best, experience doth teach. This is another way to proue and knowe, which Chestnutes be best to plant or set, that is: ye shal take a quantitie of Puttes, then laye them in sande the space of. xxx. dayes: then take and washe them in water fayre and cleane, and throwe them into water againe, and those which doe sincke to the bottome, are good to plant or set, and the other that swimme are naught: thus maye ye doe with all other curnels or Puttes.

To haue all stone fruite taste, as ye shall thinke good.

If ye wyl haue al stone fruit tast as ye shal fanse, or think good, ye shal fyrst lay your stones to soke in such lycor or moysture, as ye wyll haue the fruite taste of, and then sette them: as for the Date tree (as some saye) he byngeth no fruite except he be a hundred yeares olde, & the Date stone must soke one moneth in the water befoze he be sette, then
shall

shall ye set him with the small ende bpwarde, in good fatte earth, in hote sandy ground foure fingers deepe, and when the bolwes doe beginne to spring, then shall ye euery night sprinckle them with raine water, (or other if ye haue none) so long tyll they become forth and growne.

Of graffing the Medlar and Misphe.

For to graffe the Medlar or Misphe: men doe vse to graffe them on the white Hathorne tree, they wyll proue well, but yet small and sowre fruite: to graffe one Medlar vpon another is the better, some men doe graffe first the wilding Cion, vpon the Medlar stocke, and so when he is wel taken and growne, then they graffe thereon the Medlar againe, the whiche doth make them moze swete, verie great and sayre.

Of the figge tree.

The figge tree in some countrey, beareth his fruite foure times a yere, the black figges are the best, being dzyed in the Sunne, and then layd in a vessell in beddes one by another, and then sprinckled or strawed all ouer, euery laye with fine meale, then stoppe it vp, and so it is sent out of the lande. If the figge tree wyll not beare, ye shall dogge him all about, and vnder the rootes in februarye, and take out then all his earth, and put vnto him the dong of a pynie, for that he lyketh best: ye maye mingle with it of other fat earth, as Pigeons dong mingled with Dyle and Pepper stamp, which shall forwarde him much to noynt his rootes therewith: ye shall not plant the figge tree in cold tymes, he loueth hote, stony, or grauely ground, and to be planted in Autumne is best.

Of the Mulberie tree.

If ye wyl plant the Mulberie tree, the figge tree or others which bring no seede, ye shall cut a twigge or braunche (from the tree roote) of a yeres growth, with the old wood or barke, about a cubite long, which ye shall plant or set all in

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the earth, saue a shaftment long of it, and so let it grow, in watering it as ye shall see néede. This must be done before the leaues beginne to spring, but take hée de that ye cut not the ende oꝝ top aboue, foꝝ then it shall wyther and dꝛye.

Of trees that beare bytter fruite.

Of all such trées as beare bytter fruite, to make them bring swæter, ye shall vncouer all the rootes in Ianuarie,) and take out al that earth, then put vnto them of Hogs dung great plentie, and then after put vnto them of other good earth, and so couer them therewithall well againe, and theyꝝ fruite shall haue a swæter taste: thus men maye doe with other trées which bring bytter fruite.

To helpe barren trees.

Here is another waye to helpe baren trées, that they may bring fruite: if ye see your trée not beare scantly in threē oꝝ foure yeares good plentie, ye shall boꝝe an hole with an Auger oꝝ pearcer, in the greatest place of the body, (within a yarde of the ground) but not thoroꝝwe, but vnto oꝝ past the hart, ye shal boꝝe him a slope: then take hony and water mingled togyther a night before, then put the sayde hony and water into the hole, and fyll it therewith, then stop it close with a shoꝝt pinne, made of the same trée, not stryken into farre, foꝝ pearcing the lycour.

Another vvaye.

In the beginning of Wynter ye shall digge those trées rounde about the rootes, and let them so rest a daye and a night, and then put vnto them of good earth, myngled well with good stoz of watered Otes, oꝝ with watred Barley oꝝ Wheate, layde next vnto the rootes, then fyll it with other good earth, and he shall beare fruite, euen as the boꝝing of a hole in the mayster rote, and strike in a pinne, and so fyll him againe, shall helpe him to beare, as afoꝝe declared.

To

to keepe your fruite.

All fruite may be the better kept, if ye laye them in drye places, in drye strawe or hey, but hey rypeth to soze, or in a barley mow not touching one the other, or in chaffe, or in vessels of Juniper, or Syppers wood, ye maye so keepe them well in dry salt or hony, & upon bozdes where as fyre is nigh all the winter, also hanging nie fyre in the wynter, in nettes of yarne.

The Mulberic tree.

The Mulbery tree is planted or sette by the Fygge tree, his fruite is first soure and then swete, he liketh neither dewe nor rayne, for they hurt him, he is well pleased with folwe earth or dong, his bzaunches wyll ware drye within euery fyre yeaeres, then must ye cutte them of, as for other trees: they ought to be pruned euery yeaere as ye shall see cause, and they wyll be the better, and to plant hym from myd February, to myd March is best.

Of Mosse on the tree.

Of the Mosse on your trees, ye must not let it to long be vncleansed, ye must rub it of with a grate of wood, or a roughe hayre, or suche lyke, in Wynter when they be moist or wet, for then it wyll of the soner, for mosse doth take away the strength and substance of the fruit, & makes the trees barren at length: when ye see your trees begin to ware mossie, ye must in the Wynter vncouer their rootes, & put vnder them good earth, this shall helpe them and keepe them long without mosse: for the earth not styred aboue the roote, is one cause of mossynesse, and also the barrenesse of the ground whereon he standeth, and your mosse doth sucker in Wynter, flies and other vermin, and so doth therein hide them in Sommer, which is occasion of eating the blossomes and tender Cions thereof.

To keepe Nottes long.

For to keepe Nottes long, ye shall dye them & couer them in drie sande, and put them in a drie bladder, or in a fatte made of Walnut tree, & put of drie Iuie berpes therin, and they shal be much swæter. To keepe Nottes græne a yeare, and also freshe, ye shall put them into a pottle with honie, and they shall continue freshe a yeare, and the sayde honie wyll be gentle & good for many medicines. To keepe Walnuts freshe and græne in the time of straying of Meriuce, ye shall take of that pommis, & put therof in the bottome of a barrel, then lay your Walnuts all ouer, then pommis ouer them, and so Walnuts againe, and then of the pommis, as ye shall see cause to fyll your vessell. When stoppe him close as ye doe a barrell, & set him in your Sellar or other place, and it shall keepe your Nottes freshe and græne a yeare. Some vse to fyll an earthen pottle with small Nottes, and then put to them dye sande, and couer them with a lyd of earth or stone, and then they clay it, setting the mouth of the pot downward, two foote within the earth, in theyr Garden or other place, and so they wyll keepe very moyst & swæte vntyll new come.

To cut the Peache tree.

The Peache tree is of this nature, if he be cut (as some say) græne, it wyll wyther and dye. Therefore if ye cut any small bzaunche, cut it harde by the body: the wythered twigges euer as they wyther, must be cut of harde by the great bzaunche or body thereof, for then they doe prosper the better. If a Peache tree doe not lyke, ye shall put to his rootes, the Lees of Wine mingled with water, & also washe his rootes therewith, and likewise the bzaunches, then couer him againe with good earth mingled with his owne leaues, for those he lyketh best. Ye may graffe Peach vpon Peach, vpon Hasill, or Ashe, or vpon Cherrie tree, or ye may graffe the Almonde vpon the Peache tree. And to haue great Peaches

ches, ye must take Cowes milke, and put good earth therto, then all to strike the body of the tree therewith both upward and downwarde, or else open the roote all bare three dayes and three nightes, then take goates mylke, and wash all the rootes therewith, and then couer them againe: this must be done when they begin to blossom, & so shall he bring great Peaches.

To colour Peache stones.

To colour Peache stones, that all the fruite thereof shall haue the lyke colour hereafter, that is: ye shall laye or set Peache stones in the earth seuen dayes or more, vntyll ye shall see the stones beginne to open, then take the stones and the curnelles softly forth thereof, and what colour ye wyl, colour the curnel therewith, and put them into the shel agayne, then bynde it fast togyther and sette it in the earth, with the small ende upward, and so let him growe, and all the Peaches which shall come of the same fruite (grafted or vngrafted) wyl be of the same colour. The Peach tree ought to be planted in Autumne, befoze the colde doe come, for he can not abyde the colde.

If Peache trees be troubled vvith vvormes.

Also if any Peach tree be troubled with woymes, ye shall take two partes of Cowe pisse, with one parte of Vineger, then shall ye sprinckle the tree all ouer therewith, and washe his rootes and bzaunches also, and it wyl kyl the woymes, this may ye doe vnto al other trees, which be troubled with woymes.

To haue the Peache vvithout stones.

For to make the Peache grow without stones, ye shall take a Peache tree newlie planted, then set a Willow harde by, which ye shall boze a hole thowoe, then put the Peache tree thowoe the sayde hole, and so close him on both sides therof, sappe to sappe, and let him so grow one yeare,

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then

then the next yeare ye shall cutte of the Peache stocke, and let the Willow fede him, and cutte of the vpper part of the Willow also thre fingers hie: and the next Winter saue him of nigh the Peache, so that the Willow shal fede but the Peache only: and this way ye maye haue peaches without stones.

A nother vway for the same.

Ye shall take the graffes of Peaches, and graffe them vpon the Willow stocke, and so shall your Peaches be lykewise without stones.

If trees doe not prosper.

If that ye see that your trees do not waxe nor prosper, take and open the rootes in the beginning of January or afoze, and in the biggest rote therof, make a hole with an auger, to the pythe or more, then stryke therein a pinne of Oke & so stop it againe close, and let it be well wart all about the pinne, then couer him againe with good earth, and he shall doe well, some doe vse to cleaue the rote,

Howe to graffe Apples to last on the tree
tyll Alhallovtide.

Howe ye maye haue many sortes of Apples vpon your trees vntyll Alhallovtide, that is, ye shall graffe your Apples vpon the Mulbery tree, and vpon the Cherry tree.

To make Cherries and Peaches smell, and
taste lyke spice.

Howe to make that Cherries and Peaches shall be pleasant, and shall smell and taste lyke spice, & that ye may keepe them well, tyll the newe doe come againe, ye shall graffe them on the Mulbery tree, as is afozesayde: but fyrst ye shall sooke them in hony and water, wherin ye shall put of the pouder of Cloues, Ginger and Cinamon.

To

To graffe an Apple vvhich shall be halfe swete,
and halfe sover.

TO graffe that your Apples shalbe the one halfe swete, & the other halfe sover: ye shall take two Cions, the one swete and the other sover. Some doe put the one Cion thorough the other, and so graffes them betwene the barke and the tre: and some againe doe pare both the Cions synelie, and so settes them ioyning into the stocke, inclosyng sappe to sappe, on both the outsydes of the graffes, vnto the outsydes of the stocke, and so settes them into the heade as the other: and they shall bring fruite, the one halfe swete, and the other halfe sover.

To graffe a Roose on the holly.

FO: to graffe the Holly, that his leaues shall kepe all the yeare grene, some do take & cleaue the Holly, & so graffs in a white or redde Rose bud, and then putteth clay & mosse to him, and letteth him grow, and some doe put the Rose bud into a slyt of the barke, & so putteth clay & Mosse, and bindes him featelly therein, and letteth him growe, and he shall carrye his leaue all the yeare.

Of keeping of Plums.

OF Plums there be many sortes, as Damsons, which be all blacke, and counted the best: All maner of other Plums a man maye kepe well a yeare, if they be gathered ripe, and then dreyed, and put into vesselles of Glasse: if ye cannot drey them well in the sunne, ye shal drey them on hurdels of Dziers made like Lettis windowes, in a hote Que after bread is drowne smoth, & so reserue them. If a Plum tre lyke not, open his roote, & powze in all about the dregs of Wine, myrt with water, and so couer him well agayne, or powze on them stale vyne or olde pisse of olde men, myrt with two partes of water, and so couer him as befoze.

Of

then the next yeare ye shall cutte of the Peache stocke, and let the Willow fede him, and cutte of the vpper part of the Willowe also thre fingers hie: and the next Winter sawe him of nigh the Peache, so that the Willowe shal fede but the Peache only: and this way ye maye haue peaches without stones.

A nother vway for the same.

Ye shall take the grafes of Peaches, and graffe them vpon the Willow stocke, and so shall your Peaches be lykewise without stones.

If trees doe not prosper.

If that ye see that your trees do not ware nor prosper, take and open the rootes in the beginning of January or afoze, and in the biggest roote therof, make a hole with an auger, to the pythe or more, then stryke therein a pinne of Wke & so stop it againe close, and let it be well wart all about the pinne, then couer him againe with good earth, and he shall doe well, some doe vse to cleaue the roote,

Howe to graffe Apples to last on the tree
tyll Alhallovvtyde.

Howe ye maye haue many sortes of Apples vpon your trees vntyll Alhallovvtyde, that is, ye shall graffe your Apples vpon the Mulbery tree, and vpon the Cherry tree.

To make Cherries and Peaches smell, and
taste lyke spice.

Howe to make that Cherries and Peaches shall be pleasant, and shall smell and taste lyke spice, & that ye may keepe them well, tyll the newe doe come againe, ye shall graffe them on the Mulbery tree, as is afozesayde: but fyrst ye shall soke them in hony and water, wherin ye shall put of the pouder of Cloves, Ginger and Cinamon.

To

Planting and Graffing.

73

To graffe an Apple vvhich shall be halfe swete,
and halfe sover.

To graffe that your Apples shalbe the one halfe swete, & the other halfe sover: ye shall take two Cions, the one swete and the other sover. some doe put the one Cion thorough the other, and so graffes them betwene the barke and the tre: and some againe doe pare both the Cions synelie, and so settes them ioyning into the stocke, inclosing sappe to sappe, on both the outsydes of the graffes, vnto the outsydes of the stocke, and so settes them into the heade as the other: and they shall bzing fruite, the one halfe swete, and the other halfe sover.

To graffe a Rose on the holly.

For to graffe the Holly, that his leaues shall keepe all the yeare greene, some do take & cleaue the Holly, & so graffe in a white or redde Rose bud, and then putteth clay & mosse to him, and letteth him grow, and some doe put the Rose bud into a slit of the barke, & so putteth clay & Mosse, and bindes him feately therein, and letteth him growe, and he shall carrie his leaue all the yeare.

Of keeping of Plums.

Of Plums there be many sortes, as Damsons, which be all blacke, and counted the best: All maner of other Plums a man maye keepe well a yeare, if they be gathered ripe, and then dreyed, and put into vesselles of Glasse: if ye cannot drey them well in the sunne, ye shal drey them on hurdles of Dziers made like Lettis windowes, in a hote Que after bread is drawne forth, & so reserue them. If a Plum tree lyke not, open his roote, & powre in all about the dregs of Wine, myrt with water, and so couer him well agayne, or powre on them scale byrne or olde pisse of olde men, mixt with two partes of water, and so couer him as before.

Of

Of altering of Peares, or stony fruite.

If a Peare doe taste hard, or grauelly about the coze, lyke small stones, ye shall vncouer his roote (in the Winter, or afoze the spring) and take out all the earth thereof, and pick out all the stones, as cleane from the earth as ye can about his roote, then syt that earth, or else take of other good fatte earth without stones, and fyl al his rootes againe therewith, and he shall bzing a soft and gentle Peare to cate, but ye must see well to the watering of him often.

The making of Cyder and Pyrrye.

Of Apples and Peares, men doe make Cyder and Pirrie, & because the vse thereof in most places is knowne, I wyll here let passe to speake any further thereof, but this (in the pressing your Cyder) I wyl counsel you to keepe cleane your vessels, and the places wheras your fruite doth lye, and specially after it is bzuised or bzozen, for then they drawe fylthy ayze vnto them, and if it be nighe, the Cyder shall be infected therewith, and also beare the taste after the infection therof: therefore as soone as you can, tunne it into cleane and swete vessels, as into vessels of white Wine or of Sacke, or Claret and such like, for these shall keepe your Cyder the better and the stronger, along time after; ye may hang a small bag of linnen, by a thred dowlne into the lower part of your vessell, with powder of Cloues, Pace, Cynamon, Ginger, and such lyke, which wyll make your Cyder to haue a pleasaunt taste.

To helpe frosen Apples.

Of Apples that be frosen in the colde and extrême winter. The remedy to haue the Ise out of them, is this. We shall lay them first in colde water a while, & then laye them befoze the fyre, or other beate, and they shal come to themselves againe.

To

To make Apples fall from the tree.

If ye put of fiery coles vnder an Apple tree, and then cast of the powder of brimstone therein, and the fume thereof ascend vp, and touch any Apple that is wet, that Apple shal fall incontinent.

To vvater trees in Sommer, if they vvaxe drye about the roote.

Whereas Apple trees be sette in drye groundes, and not deepe in the groundes, in Sommer if they want moisture, ye shal take of wheate straw, or other, and euery evening (or as ye shal see cause) cast thereon water all about, and it wyll keepe the trees moyst from time to time.

To cherrishe Apple trees.

If ye vse to throw (in Winter) all about your Apple trees on the rootes thereof, the vrine of olde men, or of stale piss long kept, they shal bring fruite much better, which is good for the Wine also, or if ye doe sprinkle or annoynt your Apple tree rootes with the Gall of a Bull, they shal beare the better.

To make an Apple growe in a Glasse.

To make an Apple growe within a Glasse, take a Glasse what fashion ye lyst, and put your Apple therein when he is but small, and bynde him fast to the Glasse, and the Glasse also to the tree, and let him growe, thus ye maye haue Apples of diuers proportions, according to the fashion of your Glasse, thus maye ye make of
Coucombers, Courdes, or
Pomecitrons, the lyke
fashion.



These three braunches & figure of graffing in the shield in Sommer is, the first braunch sheweth how the barke is taken of, the myddle place sheweth, howe it is set to, and the last braunche, sheweth howe to binde him on, in sauing the Oylet or eye from busing.

To graffe many sortes of Apples on one tree.

Ye may graffe on one Apple tre at once, many kinde of Apples, as on euery braunch a contrary fruite, as is afore declared, and of pearres the lyke: but see as nigh as ye can, that all your Cions be of lyke springing, for else the one wll out growe and shaddowe the other.

To colour Apples.

To haue coloured Apples, with what colour ye shal think good, ye shall boze slope a hole with an auger, in the byggest part of the body of the tre, vnto 5 myds therof, or thereabouts,

abouts, & then looke what colour ye wyll haue them of, first ye shal take water, & mingle your colour therewith, the stop it vp againe, with a short pinne made of the same wood or tre, then ware it round about: ye may mingle with the said colour what spice ye lyst, to make them tast thereafter, thus may ye chaunge the colour & tast of any Apple: your colours may be of Saffron, tourne soule, bzafel Saunders, or other what ye shall see good. This must be done before the spring do come: some doe say, if ye graffe on the Blive stock, or on the Alder stocke, they wyll bring red Apples: also they saye, to graffe to haue fruite without coze, ye shal graffe in both the endes of your Cion into the stock, & when they be fast grown to the stock, ye shal cut it in the myds, & let the smaller ende growe upward: or else take a Cion and graffe the small end of the stock downward, & so shall ye haue your Apple tree on S. Lamberts day, (which is the. xviij of Septēber) they shal neuer wast, consume, nor ware dye, which I doubt.

The setting of Vine plantes.



These figures doe shewe how ye ought to plant & set your Vines, in two & two together, the one to haue a part of the old tree, & the other may be all of the last Cion: but when ye plant him with a part of the old tree, he shall commonlie take roote the sooner than the new Cion: ye must weede them euery moneth, and let not the earth be too close aboute they, rootes at the first, but now and than lose it with a spade as ye shall see a rayne past, so: then they shall enlarge, and put forth better. Further herein ye shall vnderstand after.

P. y.

How

Howe to proyne or cutte a Vine in vvinter.



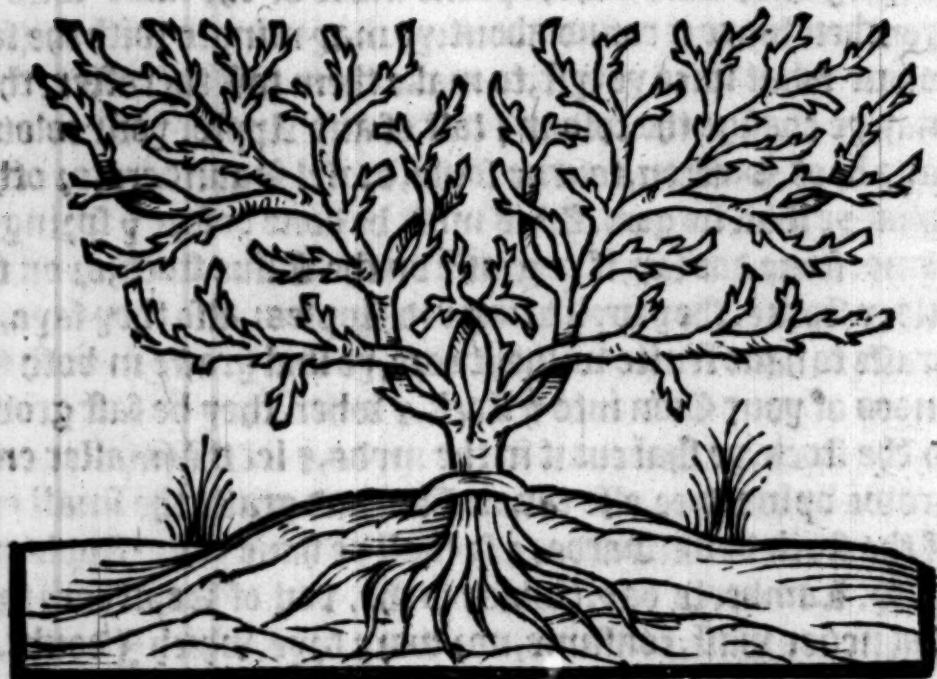
This fygure sheweth, howe all Vines should be proryned and cutte, in a conuenient tyme after Chrystmasse, that when ye cut them, ye shall leaue his bzanches very thinne, as ye see by this fygure: ye shall neuer leaue aboue two, or thre leaders at the heade of any pzincipall bzaunch ye must also cut them of in the myddst betwene the knottes of the yong Cions, for those be the leaders which wyll bzing the grape, the rest and order ye shall vnderstand as followeth.

Of the Vine and Grape.

Somewhat I intend to speake of the ordering of the Vine & grape, to plant or set the Vine: the plants or sets which be gathered from the Vine (& so planted) are best, they must not be olde gathered, nor lye long vnplanted after they be cutte, for then they wyll soone gather corruption, and when ye doe gather your plantes, ye must take hede to cutte and chouse them, whereas ye maye with the yong Cion, a ioynt
of

of the old wood with the new, for y^e old wood wyl soner take roote than the new, & better to grow than if it were al yong Cion, ye shall leaue the old wood to the yong Cion, a fote or halfe a fote, or a shaftment long, the yong Cion ye shall cut the length of thre quarters of a yard or there aboutes, & ye shall chouse of those yong Cions that be thickest ioynted, or nigh ioynts togithers, and when ye shall plant or set them, looke that your ground be well digged in the wynter before, then in Januarie ye may both cut and plant, but cut not in the frost, for that is daunger of all kind of trees, or ye may plant in the beginning of february, and when ye doe plant, ye shall take two of those plantes, and set or lay them togither, a fote deepe in the earth, for two plantes set togither wyl not so sone fayle, as one alone, and lay them a fote long wise in the earth, so that there may be aboue the earth thre or foure ioyntes, ye maye plant a yong Cion with the olde, so that he be thicke or nigh ioynted, for then he is the better to roote, & also to bring fruite: then when ye haue set or layd them in the earth, then couer them wel therewith, in treading it fast downe vnto the plants, but let the endes of your Cions or plants be turned vpight, aboue the earth thre or foure ioyntes, if there shall be more when they be set, ye shall cut them of, and ye shall cut them alwayes in the myddes betwene the two ioyntes, and then let them so grow, and see that ye weede them alwayes cleane, and once a moneth lose the earth round about them, and they shall proue the better: if it be very dry and hote in the Sommer after, ye may water them, in making a hole with a crow of yron to the roote, & there ye shall poure in water, in the evening. As for the prouyning of them is, when the grape is taken and clustered, then ye maye breake the next ioynt or two after the grape, of al such superfluous Cions as ye shall see cause, which wyl cause the grape to ware bigger: ye may also breake awaye all suche superfluous buddes or slender braunches, which comyneth about the roote, or on the vnder

Howe to proyne or cutte a Vine in vvinter.



This fygure sheweth, howe all Vines should be prynced and cutte, in a conuenient tyme after Chxistmasse, that when ye cut them, ye shall leaue his bzanches very thinne, as ye see by this fygure: ye shall neuer leaue aboue two, or thre leaders at the heade of any pzincipall bzaunch ye must also cut them of in the myddst betwene the knottes of the yong Cions, for those be the leaders which wyll bring the grape, the rest and order ye shall vnderstand as followeth.

Of the Vine and Grape.

Somewhat I intend to speake of the ordering of the Vline & grape, to plant or set the Vline: the plants or sets which be gathered from the Vline (& so planted) are best, they must not be olde gathered, nor lye long vnplanted after they be cutte, for then they wyll sone gather corruption, and when ye doe gather your plantes, ye must take heede to cutte and chouse them, whereas ye maye with the yong Cion, a ioynt
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 ther wyl not so sone fayle, as one alone, and lay them a fote
 long wise in the earth, so that there may be aboue the earth
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 thre or foure ioyntes, if there shall be more when they be
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 the myddes betwene the two ioyntes, and then let them so
 grow, and see that ye worde them alwayes cleane, and once
 a moneth lose the earth round about them, and they shall
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 also breake awaye all suche superfluous buddes or slender
 bzaunches, which commeth about the roote, or on the vnder

bzaunches, which ye thinke wyll haue no grape, and when
 ye proune or cut them in Winter following, ye shall not
 cut the yong Cion nigh the old, by thre or foure ioyntes, ye
 shall not cut them like Dziars, to leaue a sort of heads togi-
 ther on the bzaunch, which doth kyl your vine, ye shal leaue
 but one head, or two at the most, of the yong Cions, vppon
 the olde bzaunch, and to cut those yong Cions thre or foure
 knottes or ioyntes of, for the yong Cion doth carry the grape
 alwayes, and when ye leaue vpon a great bzaunche many
 Cions, they cannot be wel nourished, & after ye haue so cut
 them in Winter, ye shal bind them with Dziars, in placing
 those yong bzaunches as ye shall see cause, and in the spring
 tyme, when the bzaunches are tender, ye shall binde them
 so, that the stormie tempest or winde do not hurt them, and
 to bynde them withall, the best is, great soft rushes, and
 when the grape is clustered, then ye may breake of all such
 bzaunches as is afoze declared, vpon one old bzaunch thre
 or foure heads be ynough, for the moze heads your bzaunch
 hath, the worse your grape shalbe nourished, & when ye cut
 of any bzaunch, cut him of hard by or nigh the old bzaunch,
 if your Wine ware olde, the best remedie is: if there grow
 any yong Cion about the roote, ye shal in the Winter, cut of
 the old Wine harde by the ground, or as nigh as ye can, and
 let the yong Wine leade, and he wyl continue a long time, if
 ye couer and fyl the place about the roote with good earth a-
 gayne. There is also vpon or by euery cluster of grapes, a
 small Cion lyke a pigges tayle, turning about, which doth
 take away the sappe from the grape, if ye pinche it of harde
 by the stalke of your grape, your fruite shalbe the greater:
 if your Wine ware to ranke and thicke of bzaunches, ye
 shall digge the roote in Winter, and open the earth, and fyl
 it vp againe with sande and ashes blend togyther, & where
 as a Wine is vnfruitfull and doth not beare, ye shall boze a
 hole (with an auger) vnto the hart or pithe, in the bozye or
 thickest part thereof, then put in the sayd hole a smal stone,

but

but fyl not the hole close therewith, but so that the sicknesse of the Vine may passe therby. Then lay al about the roote of good earth mingled with good dong, and so shal he not be barren fruitfull, but beare wel euer after: or also, to cast of old mens urine or pisse, all about the roote of the barren Vine, and if he were halfe lost or marde, he should grow againe & ware fruitfull as befoze: this is to be done in Winter.

To haue grapes vvithout stones.

FOR to haue Grapes without stones, ye shall take yong plantes or bzaunches, and shall set or plant the toppes or small ende downewarde in the earth, and so ye maye sette two of them togithers for sayling, as I haue afoze declared of the others, and those bzaunches shall bring grapes without stones.

To make your Vine to bring a grape to taste lyke Claret.

TO make your Vine to haue a grape to taste lyke Claret Wine, and pleasaunt withall, ye shall boze a hole in the stocke vnto the heart, or pithe thereof, then shall ye make a Leduarie with the pouder of Cloues, of Cinamon, mingled with a lytle fountaine or running water, and fyll the sayde hole therewith, and stop it fast and close with ware, and so binde it fast theron with a linnen cloth, & those grapes shall taste lyke Claret wyne.

Of gathering your Grapes.

AL Grapes that men do cut befoze they are thorow ripe, the Vine shal not be naturall, nor yet shal long endure good, but if ye wyll cut or gather grapes to haue them good, and to haue good wine thereof, ye shall cut them in the full, or soone after the full of the Moone, when she is in Cancer, in Leo, in Scorpio, and in Aquarius, the Moone being in the waine, and vnder the earth.

To

To knowe if your Grape be ripe
ynough.

For to know if your Grape be ripe ynough or not, which ye shall not onely know in the taste, but in sight and taste together, as in taste if they be swete and full in eating, and in syght if the Stone wyll soone fall out being chafed or bryused, which is the best knowledge, and also whether they be white or blew, it is all one matter: the good Grape is he which commeth out all watry, or those which be all clammy as byrdlyme: by these signes shall ye knowe when to cutte, being thowse ripe or not, and whereas you doe presse your Wine, ye must make your place swete and cleane, & your vessels within to be cleane also, and see that they haue strong heddes, and those persons which doe presse the grape, must looke theyr handes, face and bodye, be cleane washed, when as they goe to pressing the grape, & that no woman be there hauing there termes: and also ye shall eate of no Cheboles, Scallions, Onyons, or Garlyke, Annyseedes, or such lyke, for all strong saours your Wine wyll drawe the infection thereof, and as soone as your grape is cutte and gathered, ye shall presse your Wine after as soone as ye may, which wyll make your Wine to be more pleasant and stronger, for the grapes which taryeth long vnpress, maketh the wine to be smal and yll, ye must see that your vessels be new sayze and swete within, and to be washed with swete water & then wel dyled againe, and to perfume them with Pasticke and such swete vapour, & if your vessell chance not to be swete, then shall ye pitche him on the sydes, which pitch wyll take away all euill and such stinking saour therein.

To prooue or taste vyne,

AND whensoeuer ye wyll prooue or taste any Wine, the beste tyme is, earelye in the morninge, and take
with

With you three or foure soppes of bread, then dyppe one after another into the wyne, for therein ye shall fynd (if there be any) sharpe taste of the wyne. Thus I leane (at this present) to speake any further here of the Wine and grape. If this my simple labour be taken in good part (gentle reader) it shall the more hereafter encourage me to set forth another booke more at large, touchinge the arte of planting and graffing, with other thinges necessary to be knowne.

Here follovyeth the best times howe to order, or choose, and to sette or plant Hoppes.



In this figure ye shall vnderstand the placing and making of the Hoppe hilles, by euery Sipher ouer his heade: the fyrst place is shewed but one pole set in the middes, and the Hoppe beneath: The seconde sheweth howe some doth chape downe a spade in the myds of the hyl, and therein layes his Hoppe rootes. The third place is shewed, howe other some do set out one pole in the myddes, and the Hoppe rootes at holes put in rounde about. The fourth place sheweth howe some choppes in a spade crosse in the top, and there layes in his rootes. The fyft place sheweth howe some doe set foure poles therein, & putteth the Hoppe round about the hyl. The syxt place sheweth that some vse to make crosse holes in the sydes, & there layes in the Hoppe rootes. Thus many practises haue bene proued good, prouided alwayes y your hyls be of good fatte earth, specially in the myds downe vnto the

bottom. This I thought sufficient to shew by this figure the diuersitie in setting, whereof the laying of the Hoppe is counted the surest way.

THE best and common setting tyme of Hoppes, is from myd Nouember, to myd February, then must ye digge and clense the grounde of wædes, and myre it well with good molde and fat earth. Then deuide your hylles a yarde one from another orderly, in making them a yarde a sunder, and two fote and a halfe broade in the bottom, and when that ye plant them, ye shall lay in euery Hyl three or foure rootes, some doe in setting of them lay them crossewyse in the myds of the hyl, and so couers them againe, some setteth the rootes in foure partes of the hyl, othersome doe make holes rounde about the hilles, and putteth of the rootes therein, and so couers them againe light with earth: of one short roote in a yere ye may haue many plants, to set and lay as ye shall see it good, and it shall be sufficient for euery plant, to haue two knottes within the grounde, and one without, some doe choppe a spade crosse in the hyl, and layes in crosse the Hoppe, and so couers it.

To choose your Hoppe.

YE shall choose your rootes best for your Hop, in the Sommer befoze ye shal plant them, for then ye shal see which beares the Hoppe, for some there is that bringes none, but that which beares, choose for your plants, and set of those in your hylles, for so shall ye not be deceyued, and they shall prosper well.

To sow the seedes.

SOME doe holde, that ye maye sowe among other seedes, the seedes of Hoppes, and so wyll encrease and be good to sette, or else to make beddes and sowe them alone, whereby they maye encrease to be set, and when they be strong, ye may remoue and set them in your hilles, and plant them as the other befoze mencioned.

The

The setting your Poles.

The best time is in Aprill, or when your rootes be sprong halfe a yarde long or more, then by every plant or Hop, in your Wyllles, ye shall set vp a Pole of. iij. or. iiij. foote long, or there aboutes as cause shall requyre, some doe vse to set but fowre Poles in every Wyll, which is thought sufficient, and when ye shall sette them, see that ye sette them so fast that great windes doe not cast them downe.

Howe to proune the tree.

Ye shall marke when the Hoppe doth blossome, and knyt in the top, which shall be perceyued to be the Hop, then take and cutte vp all the reast growing thereaboutes, (not hauing Hop thereon) hard by the earth, that all those which carrie the Hop, myght be the better nourished: thus shall ye doe in Sommer, as ye shal see them encrease and grow, vntill the tyme of gathering.

To gather the Hop.

At such time afoze Michelmasse as ye shall see your Hop ware browne, or somewhat yellowe, then he is best to be gathered in a drye daye, in cutting your Hoppe by the ground, then pluck vp your Pole therewith for shaking of your Hop, so carrie them into some drie house, and when ye haue so pluckt them, ye shall lay them on bozded lofies, or on hurdels of clothes, that the winde may dry them, and the ayre, but not in the sunne, for the same wyl take away the strength therof, nor with fyre, for that wyl do lyke wise, and ye shal dayly tolle and turne them til they be dry: to try them when they are drye, hold them in your hand a space, & if they cleaue togeather when ye open your hande, they are not then drie: but if they shatter a sunder in opening your hand, then ye may be sure they are drie ynough. If not, let them remaine, and vse ye them as is before sayde.

D. y.

Pe

Ye shall vnderstand the bzinesse of them is to pzeferue them and long to last, but if nede be, ye maye occupie them well vndzped, with lesse poztion to solwe.

VWhat Poles are best.

Ye shall prepare your Poles of such wood as is lyght and styffe, and which wyll not bowe with euery winde, the best and meetest tyme to get them is in Winter, when the sappe is gone downe, and as soone as ye haue taken of your Hoppe, laye your Poles in sundrie places vntyll the nexte spring, whereby they may endure the longer.

Howe to order and dresse your hylles.

After the first yeare is past, your Hoppe being increased to moze plentie of rootes in your hylles, ye shall after Michelmasse euery yeare, open your hylles and cast downe the tops vnto the rootes, vncouering them, and cut awaye all the superfluous rootes, some doth plucke awaye all the rootes that spreades abrode without the hylles, then opens the hyls and puts of good newe earth vnto them, and so couers them againe, which shall keepe them from the frost, & also make the grounde fatte, so shall ye let them remayne vnto the spring of the yeare, in February or March, then againe if ye shall see any superfluous rootes, ye maye take them awaye, and cut them vp, and your Hop shall be the better, then againe cast vp the earth about your hyls, and clennging them from all wexes and other rootes, which wyll take awaye their strength, if the herbes remaine, so let them rest tyll your Poles may be set therein.

Of ground best for your Hop.

The hoppe delygtheth and loueth a good and reasonable fatte grounde, not verie colde, nor yet to moyst, for I haue sene them pꝛoue well in Flaunders, in dye sandy fieldes,

fieldes, the Hoppe hilles being of good fat earth; ye may (as some say for great neede, make your Hoppe grow and beare on any kinde of rockie ground, so that your hylles be great and fatte earth, but the lower ground commonly proueth best, so that it stande well and hote in the Sunne.

A note of the rest aboue sayde.

YE shall marke and vnderstande, all this order aboue said, is to haue many hoppes and good, with a few rootes and plantes placed in a small plotte of ground. Ye shall vnderstande, the wyld hoppe that groweth in the hedges, is as good to occuppe as the other, to set or plant in any other place, but looke ye take not the barren hoppe to plant, some hoppe wyll be barren for want of good earth, lacke of oyesyng, which ye shall perceyue (as I haue tolde you) in the Sommer befoze, that when they shoulde beare they wyl be barren, which is for want of good fatte earth, or an vnkinde yeare, or lacke of weeding and good ordering. Wherefoze such as are minded to bestow labour on the ground, maye haue as good hoppe growing in this countrey, as is in other countreys: but if ye wyll not goe to the cost, to make hoppe yardes, ye maye with a light charge haue hoppes growe in your hedge rowes, to serue as well as the other, and shalbe as good for the quantity as the other in all respects: ye may (for lacke of ground) plante hoppe rootes in hedge rowes, when ye doe quicke sette vp poles by them, when time shall requyre in the spring, and to bestowe euery winter after the gathering your hoppe, on euery hyl head, a shouell full of dong to cōfort the earth, for then wyll they beare y more plentie of hoppe the next yeare following: to conclude, you that haue groundes maye well practise in all thinges afoze mencioned, and specially to haue hoppe in this ordering, for your selues and others, also ye shall geue encouragement for other to followe hereafter. I haue hearde by credyble persons, whiche haue knowne a hundreth hylles, (which is

a small plat of ground: to beare three hundredth pounde of Hoppe, so that the commodity is much, & the gaynes great: and one pound of our Hoppe dyed and ordered, wyl goe as farre as two pounde of the best Hoppe that comneth from beyond seas. Thus much I thought meete and necessary to wyte, of the ordering and planting of the Hoppe.

A note of the first and second

Howe to packe your Hoppes.

When your Hoppes be well tossed and turned on bodied stozes, and well dyed (as I haue afoze shewed) ye shall put them into great sakes according to the quantitie of your Hoppes, and let them be troden downe hard together, which wyl keepe theyr strength longer, and so ye may reserue them, and take at your pleasure. Some doe vse, (which haue but small stozes) to treade them into dze fattes, and so reserue them for theyr vse, which is counted the better way and the lesse portion both serue, and wyl longer keepe theyr vertue and strength.

Wishing long life and prosperous health,
To all furtherers of this common wealth.

FINIS.



Here foloweth a necessary table (by Alphahete) to finde out quicklie all seuerall particulars in this booke afore mentioned, by the numbers in this table, seeking the lyke number on the page or leafe.

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p
v. 13 of Herb. of Brab. & Fland
for a Sheephous.

Sheep	Dung	in a
200	500	1 year
100	250	1 yr
100	125	$\frac{1}{2}$ a yr